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WANTED TO END HIS LIFE.

H. L. JACQUES TRIED TO JUMP FROM A STATEN ISLAND FERRYBOAT.

Offered $100,000 to a Policeman Not to Prevent Him—Was Formerly an Official of the Metropolitan Bank of This City—Is Reputed to be Wealthy, Although Miserly—Had Suffered Long from Ill Health—A Prisoner in Gouverneur Hospital.

"I'll give you $100,000 if you let me jump overboard. I have $100,000 in bonds in my trunk at the Broadway Central Hotel, and it is all yours if you will only let me go. I don't want to live, and it is better for every person that I should kill myself."

The speaker was a man, old and feeble. He was pleading with the policeman detailed on the Staten Island ferryboat Northfield to be allowed to commit suicide.

After he had been brought back to this city, the would-be suicide was found to be Henry L. Jacques, who thirty years ago was Vice President of the Metropolitan Bank, in this city, and is reputed to be wealthy.

Mr. Jacques for many years has spent his Winters in North Carolina and his Summers in the White Mountains. He has been a sufferer from acute rheumatism and dyspepsia. He had been a guest at the Broadway Central Hotel since last October. He attracted much attention by his penury, never spending more than 40 cents a day for his three meals. On his threatening to commit suicide Thursday morning by throwing himself down the elevator shaft, Manager Frost requested him to go to a hospital or to leave the hotel. A room was refused him Thursday night, but another guest, Clarence Foster, took care of the old man in a double room on the third floor. But for Mr. Foster's watchfulness, Mr. Jacques would have succeeded yesterday in taking his life. Mr. Jacques announced yesterday morning that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon he would commit suicide. Mr. Foster accordingly followed him all day, and when he boarded the Staten Island boat watched him closely. He informed the policeman that Mr. Jacques might try to jump overboard.

"I know Mr. Jacques very slightly," said Mr. Foster last evening. "I did not even know his name until the incident to-day. But I talked with him considerably, principally about his ailments. He was very brusque, and spoke to no one at the hotel. For breakfast and supper he ate nothing but toasted bread, with hot water. For dinner, he indulged in coffee or custard.

"He told me once that he had a young wife living in New-Jersey, who was a society woman. More than this he never said as to relatives or friends. I took some interest in him, and when he threatened to commit suicide, tried to dissuade him. I accused him of being a miser, and he said I was about right.

"He left the hotel at 1:30 yesterday afternoon, boarded a cable car, and took the 2 o'clock boat for Staten Island. I suspected then that he was about to carry out his threat. I was not ten feet away from him at any time. When the boat was half way over, he left his seat, and walked leisurely out on the deck, and put his hand on the rail. Policeman Hannon, whom I had informed of the old gentleman's intention, immediately took hold of him."

On landing at the Battery, Mr. Jacques was taken to the old Slip Police Station. An ambulance call was sent to Hudson Street Hospital, but the surgeon refused to accept the case, saying the man was insane. Until nearly evening Mr. Jacques sat on a chair in front of the Sergeant's desk. He seemed dazed, and could not understand that he was under arrest.

In Mr. Jacques's pockets were found $2.40, a little padlock, half a dozen bottles of medicine, and a number of documents. A billhead of the First National Bank of New-York showed that Mr. Jacques was credited there with $2,870.69. There were also lists of bank and railroad stocks, and a blank receipt from the Treasurer of Boston.

Mr. Jacques complained bitterly of having his possessions taken away from him, and tried several times to get them back. He talked freely to the reporters.

"These officers," he said, "do not know how much harm they have done in preventing me from killing myself. I suffer terribly. All my affairs have been attended to carefully, and I wanted to be at rest. I own property worth millions, but I sent my papers and money to my brother-in-law, Charles Merriam of 50 State Street, Boston, my executor, and kept only money enough to see myself through to the end.

"It is an outrage to take away my possessions. You might as well rob a man right out. And see, you have kept me here after 4 o'clock. I always eat dinner at this time, and now it is too late. I will have to go to the hotel and go to bed right away."

When the ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital came and Mr. Jacques was asked to get in, he became much excited. He carried two heavy canes, and used them so freely that he had to be subdued by a number of policemen and carried bodily to the ambulance.

The ambulance surgeon said it was not a case of insanity, but that the patient was so weak he could not be strong.

The only personal property Mr. Jacques left at the hotel was an old-fashioned trunk, securely locked. It is an object of some curiosity. Mr. Jacques intimated to Mr. Foster that it had more than $100,000 in it. Manager Frost will not open it until he has the authority.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—Henry L. Jacques was at one time well known in Boston, but has not lived here for several years. He has the reputation here of being both rich and miserly.

Charles Merriam, a prominent banker here, when seen at his home, in Commonwealth Avenue, to-night, refused to say anything about Jacques except that he was the executor of Mr. Jacques's will.

FRANCIS L. VINCENT A SUICIDE.

He Was Bookkeeper at Bloomingdale Insane Asylum.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 3.—Francis L. Vincent, bookkeeper at Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, committed suicide last night in his room at the asylum. Vincent, who was forty-seven years old, was one of the most punctual of the asylum's employes and was always at his desk at 8 o'clock. This morning he was not at his post at the usual hour, and then it was remembered that he had not been seen at the breakfast table. An orderly was sent to his room to see what the trouble was. Repeated knocks failed to elicit a response. The door was then forced, and Vincent was found in his bed. It was seen at once that the man was dead, and Dr. Atwood of the asylum staff was summoned.

It was at first supposed that death had been due to heart disease, but Dr. Atwood, in his examination, discovered a ragged bullet hole in Vincent's right temple. Around the wound were powder marks. A search was made and a revolver, with one chamber empty, was found on the floor by the bedside, where it had fallen from Vincent's hand. Word was at once sent to Coroner Birch, who impaneled a jury and set the inquest down for Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vincent was always affable, but, at the same time, was very reticent as to his own affairs. In order to learn something of his family, a search was instituted among the dead man's papers, but it was found that he had destroyed all his letters, &c., last night before the act had been committed. No one in the building heard the report of the pistol, but it is supposed that the shot was fired some time between midnight and 6 o'clock this morning.

The Charges Against Lathrop.

ALBANY, April 3.—The date for summing up the evidence taken in the matter of the charges preferred against Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, has again been put off, this time until Wednesday, April 15.

NO RESPECT FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

A Capitol Orderly Discharged at the Behest of the Republican Machine.

ALBANY, April 3.—John Jones, an old soldier from Oneida County, was appointed last year as an orderly in the Capitol. He had the indorsement of many prominent men in his county, among others, it is said, Chairman Hackett of the State Committee.

Mr. Jones enlisted as a soldier when he was less than fifteen years old. He was carrying a musket at the battle of Fair Oaks, when he was captured by the Confederates. For six months he was in Libby Prison. He has a family, which he was supporting by his small salary as orderly up to last week.

Jones was discharged April 1 by Superintendent Easton of the Capitol, at the orders of "organization" Republicans.

Jones voted for Senator Coggeshall for Senator last Fall, and when he went to the Senator yesterday and told him he had been discharged, Mr. Coggeshall tried to learn why. He learned that "Jones had been talking against the organization."

"But he was an old soldier, with an honorable record," said Senator Coggeshall.

"There are other old soldiers," was all the reply he received.

The Senator was wrathy. "The machine may do the worst it can to me, but when it attacks old soldiers simply because they are my friends, I will fight," he said. He laid the case before Lieut. Gov. Saxton to-day, and the Lieutenant Governor, who is a member of the Capitol Commission, said he would use his influence to reinstate Jones. Mr. Saxton was a trifle wrathy himself.

"I will wait until next week," said Senator Coggeshall to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "If this kind of dirty work is to be done by the organization simply because a good man is independent in choosing which faction of a party he will support, I will show up the system on the floor of the Senate in a way that will be understood by everybody. This unrelenting, cruel domination of machine politics will not be tolerated by the people, I believe."

MISS ESSENBERG'S MANY CATS.

Has Them Trained, and Defies the Health Board to Take Them.

HOBOKEN, N. J, April 3.—Miss Jane Essenberg is a music teacher. She is well advanced in years. She established her home at 606 Bloomfield Street a year ago. She then began to make a collection of cats. Complaint was at first made that Miss Essenberg enticed usually well-behaved cats from their homes by liberal gifts of catnip. Miss Essenberg denied the charge, and no one was able to prove it upon reliable evidence.

Complaint was made recently that Miss Essenberg had so many cats about her home that they constituted a public nuisance. Health Inspector Samuel Stanton was sent to investigate the charge. He found about twenty cats in the old lady's room. She denied that her pets were a nuisance. As an evidence of how well-behaved the animals could be, Miss Essenberg allowed Inspector Stanton to see them fed. She prepared their food and set it out for them, while the cats sat about the room. They eyed her wistfully, but none of them attempted to eat until called. When she did call them, however, they responded with a rush.

While they were eating they were kept in order by a small terrier, which Miss Essenberg has trained for that purpose. Miss Essenberg said that if one cat attempted to steal another cat's food the terrier would prevent the larceny. Inspector Stanton had no opportunity of seeing this demonstrated because the cats were apparently on their "company behavior," and the affair was as quiet as an old maids' five-o'clock tea.

When the affair ended, Miss Essenberg told Inspector Stanton that she owned the cats, and that neither the Health Board nor any other power could deprive her of her property.

Inspector Stanton referred the matter to the board, but thus far he has received no instructions.

OSSINING'S RETURNS CANVASSED.

Defeated Democrats Will Try to Obtain a New Election.

SING SING, N. Y., April 3.—The Board of Town Officers of the town of Ossining held a meeting this afternoon to canvass the returns of last Tuesday's election. There was a full board present. Protests were presented from the defeated Democratic candidates and the Democratic Town Committee against the validity of the election. The protests were filed. The contestants said 100 votes were polled after sundown and the balloting machines were out of order.

The board canvassed the votes and gave each candidate his vote as it appeared by the machine, and declared those elected who appeared upon the face of the returns to have the greatest number of votes.

This decision was reached by a vote of 5 to 6—the board holding it had no authority to go behind the returns. The person who voted against declaring any one elected was Judge John Gibney, who stated as his reason that "the whole election was illegal, because of the failure of the balloting machines to work properly, there having been 372 who had voted whose ballots were not registered, and that the legal requirements concerning them had not been observed."

The others, three Republicans and two Democrats, said they did not believe they had any power to take action forcing a new election, but only to canvass the returns as they found them.

The contestants have decided to take the necessary legal steps to have the matter determined by a court, for the purpose of having this election declared void and a new election ordered.

STEEL MEN'S CONFERENCE ENDED.

Details Perfected for Carrying the Agreement into Effect.

The conference of the Bessemer steel manufacturers at the Hotel Waldorf was concluded last night, and some of the men left at once for their homes in the West.

The main work was done Thursday, and the scope and nature of this were fully set forth in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. There were three sessions of the manufacturers yesterday devoted to perfecting the details not only of the organization of manufacturers, but also of the plans for carrying into practical effect the agreement reached on Thursday. While the representative of the Illinois Steel Company did not formally participate in the deliberations, it was well understood by the members of the new association that he was fully in accord with all that was done.

George T. Oliver and the other leading steel manufacturers were reticent last night. Mr. Oliver declined to say anything. In the afternoon he stated for publication that the deliberations had been harmonious and the agreement outlined in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday had been fully adopted.

Another manufacturer said there would be no formal written agreement to restrict the output of any plant.

"But we will all work in concord," he added.

Board of Education Sued.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., April 3.—School Trustee Henry W. Miller, who was expelled from the Board of Education three weeks ago, has entered suit against the board for defamation of character. Damages are laid at $25,000. Mr. Miller said to-day that the hints thrown out by the other members of the board had injured him more than direct charges. These he could have met, but the innuendoes were so framed that there was no specific charge to answer. He believes that by taking the matter before the courts he can compel his assailants to make their charges in plain language. Mr. Miller also says that he will attend the next board meeting and take his seat. He claims that he will be supported by the police.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

MR. PLATT MAY APPROVE

REPORT HAS IT THAT HE NOW FAVORS THE POLICE BILL.

At All Events Commissioner Grant Had a Long Conference with Him and There Was a Rumored Understanding with the President of the Board—Mr. Roosevelt Declines to Talk, but Hopes More Power Will Be Granted the Board.

There was a conference yesterday between Police Commissioner Grant and Thomas C. Platt. It lasted nearly all morning, and the outcome, according to some of the politicians, was that Mr. Platt agreed to put the stamp of approval on Mr. Roosevelt's new Police bill. This, of course, means that the bill is to receive the support of the Republican organization when it comes up before the Legislature and that it will go through with flying colors.

The important feature of the bill is that it requires only a majority of the Police Board to make appointments and promotions, whereas under the present law a unanimous vote is required. If Mr. Platt, who was understood to be hostile to the measure, now gives it his approval, it will be a direct blow at Commissioner Parker, who has for some time been at odds with the other members of the board.

The Commissioners have made a number of Democratic appointments recently, and this was not to the liking of Mr. Platt. Men whom he recommended were not appointed, and it was given out that he had taken sides with Commissioner Parker, who was to indorse his recommendations, and oppose the bill. Whether Mr. Parker changed his mind, or whether Mr. Platt saw fit to assume a new attitude toward the bill is not known.

Commissioner Grant, when questioned yesterday about the conference, said:

"I am not in a position to assert that Mr. Platt is going to approve of the bill. I have no reason to believe that he is hostile to it, however. I consulted him because I wanted his advice on certain features of it, and at the same time stated exactly why we thought it a good bill to put through."

"Is there not an understanding among the three Commissioners and Mr. Platt that the Republican organization will see that the bill is passed?"

"No; so far as I know, Mr. Roosevelt knows nothing of my talk with Mr. Platt. He is not either a Platt or Brookfield man, but stands aloof from either faction. I think the bill will be passed."

Local Republicans heard were gleeful yesterday over the reported "understanding" between Mr. Platt and Mr. Roosevelt. Such a compact would be very desirable, as the Commissioner is a fighter, and would be a valuable adjunct to the organization.

"What are your relations with Mr. Platt?" was asked of Mr. Roosevelt yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I decline to say anything of my relations, past, present, or future, with Mr. Platt," was the answer. "I wish to state that I have had no conference with him whatever. I hope, however, and am inclined to believe, that the bill will go through."

The desire of the three Commissioners to take away part of the power of the Chief of Police, and to take unto themselves the power now vested in the full board, is not construed by anybody as a political measure. It is a fact that a number of the men whom the Commissioners wish to appoint are Republicans, but an examination of the appointments and promotions thus far shows no favoritism to either party.

The fight against Commissioner Parker and Chief Conlin will be carried on actively in a measure next week, when the secret or executive sessions of the board are to be abolished. Mr. Roosevelt admitted that such a resolution is to be put through.

"It seems wise to us at the present time," he added. "There is so much talk about police matters that it has seemed best to us to have every move made and every question raised by any of the Commissioners known to the public at the time it occurs."

"Is there no other reason for the measure?" was asked.

"None that I care to speak of at the present time," said Mr. Roosevelt.

A rumor was spread about yesterday that Chief Conlin had placed an application for retirement in the hands of Commissioner Parker. The Chief was ill and confined to his house, but said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "I wish to deny the rumor emphatically. I have not placed an application for retirement in anybody's hands."

HYPNOTIST SANTANELLI ARRESTED

Fined for Assault on His Subject, Who Is Still Sleeping.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 3.—Santanelli, a hypnotist, who has been exhibiting in this city, has been arrested, at the instance of the Humane Society, charged with assault on James Mahoney. Santanelli last Monday night put Mahoney into a hypnotic sleep, which is to last until Saturday night. Meanwhile the subject is not to eat, drink, or experience any of the wants of a person in the normal condition. The experiment so far, Santanelli alleges, has been successful.

Santanelli was taken into a Justice's court and fined for assault. The case has been appealed to a higher court. The hypnotist has refused to awaken his subject before the appointed time.

Mahoney is still sleeping, in the Temple Opera House, watched and guarded by medical students, who take the temperature, respiration, and pulse hourly. The Humane Society is trying to secure action to make the hypnotist awaken the subject, but have so far failed, as the medical students, most of the doctors, and other subjects who have slept a week, say they believe the sleep of six days will not be injurious. The sleeper's condition at noon to-day, the fifth day of his sleep, is not discouraging. The pulse is 54 and respiration 18.

Aqueduct Bill to be Amended.

ALBANY, April 3.—The bill which proposed to consummate the job by which New-York City would be called on to pay more than $6,000,000 of old aqueduct claims will be amended. Its original iniquities were too great for even this Legislature. The change will be made, following the suggestion of Judge Ingraham, published yesterday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, so that only actual extra work will be paid for. Senator Burns, who is pushing this bill, estimates that these claims may amount to $2,000,000.

Kempner Repudiated.

ALBANY, April 3.—Mr. Butts, speaking to a question of privilege in the Assembly this morning, said the minority "absolutely repudiated" responsibility for Mr. Kempner's effort to secure the indictment of Speaker Fish and others for their conduct in connection with the passage of the Raines bill. Mr. Flinn corroborated Mr. Butts's statement. Mr. Kempner said he assumed entire responsibility for his act, and there the matter was dropped.

English Capitalists Want It.

BUTTE, Mon., April 3.—The statement is again given circulation that the whole of the great Anaconda copper mining properties is to pass into the hands of English capitalists. Hamilton Smith, representing the syndicate which recently purchased a third interest in the $30,000,000 worth of stock, is again coming to Butte, and will arrive on the 22d. His mission, it is said, is to make a further examination of the mines and report on the advisability of offering $40,000,000 for the remaining two-thirds of the stock. The company's officials refuse to talk about the matter.

Killed Wife and Mother-in-Law.

CLINTON, Ill., April 3.—James Polen quarreled with his wife late this afternoon because of jealousy. His wife's mother, Mrs. William McMillen, defended her daughter. Polen became enraged, seized a shotgun, and killed both the women. He then attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of a passing train. He received injuries which may prove fatal.

SENATE AND CABINET AT ODDS.

Bourgeois Is Censured, but He Has Refused to Resign.

PARIS, April 3.—An interpellation on the Government's foreign policy was submitted in the Senate to-day. M. Bourgeois, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked that the questioning be deferred, as he could give no reply beyond that which he had made in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

He added that the adjournment of the interpellation would not lessen the Senate's rights, while it would give the Government the authority and strength necessary to pursue its negotiations regarding the Egyptian and other foreign questions.

The Senate refused to agree to M. Bourgeois's proposal, whereupon the Prime Minister declared that he should make no reply to the interpellation, having no further explanation to furnish. The following resolution was then submitted:

"The Senate, noting the declaration of the Government that it cannot add to its explanation to the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, and regretting that those explanations are insufficient, refuses to grant to the Government a vote of confidence, and passes to the order of the day."

This was adopted by a vote of 157 to 77. The Senate adjourned until April 22. Immediately thereafter the Ministers retired and held a council at the Foreign Office. A delegation from both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have visited M. Bourgeois and assured him of their esteem and confidence.

The Cabinet decided unanimously that the vote of confidence adopted by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday made it the duty of the Ministers to remain in office.

M. Bourgeois proceeded to the Palace of the Elysée immediately after the conference, and informed President Faure of the decision that had been arrived at. The Cabinet will meet again to-morrow.

M. Bourgeois's action is singular, unprecedented; it has the air of a parliamentary coup d'état, but it is strictly constitutional. The Constitution of 1875 says that Ministers shall be responsible to the Chambers, not to a half of the Parliament. If this were obeyed always there would be fewer Cabinet crises in France. Paul Laffitte wrote, two years ago: "Suppose that the Ministry should be beaten to-morrow in the Chamber of Deputies by a half-dozen votes, and supported in the Senate by a strong majority. The Cabinet's refusal to resign would provoke an outcry, but its action would be in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution." M. Bourgeois's majority in the Chamber is as large as his minority in the Senate.

DIAMOND DEALER ARRESTED.

A. L. Strasburger Charged with Buying Smuggled Unset Stones.

Alvin L. Strasburger of the firm of Louis Strasburger & Son, 16 and 18 Maiden Lane, was before Commissioner Shields yesterday charged with having attempted to bribe E. H. Twohey, a United States Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs. The accused was held in $2,000 bail for examination April 14.

Mr. Strasburger was charged by Mr. Twohey, who is a United States customs officer stationed at Montreal, with having tried to bribe him with $100 last Monday, when James H. Heffernan, the officer claims, sold Strasburger $3,000 worth of diamonds which Heffernan had smuggled from Canada to avoid paying the duty of 25 per cent. that the Government exacts on all diamonds that are imported.

Twohey said that he followed Heffernan from Canada to Strasburger's store, in this city, and that when he saw the diamonds sold to Strasburger he demanded them in the name of the Government, and that then the $100 was offered by Heffernan and Strasburger to keep him quiet. Why Strasburger was arrested and Heffernan was allowed to escape Twohey has not explained. Heffernan is said to be now in Canada.

It is said by the customs officials that the diamonds captured are part of 230 unset diamonds, valued at between $11,000 and $12,000, which it is known arrived in Montreal from Europe a short time ago.

Mr. Strasburger refused to have anything to say when interrogated by a reporter, but his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, stated that the charge against his client was absolutely false and that it would be shown to be so.

DIED OF STARVATION.

Edward Peters Was Unable to Find Work as a Blacksmith.

Edward Peters, a blacksmith, thirty-nine years old, who died at his home, 570 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, last Tuesday, was buried in the Holy Cross Cemetery yesterday. It has been learned that his death was due to starvation. He leaves a wife and three young children in destitute circumstances.

There were many days during the past seven months that the family was without food and the breadwinner walked the streets looking for work. He walked the streets Tuesday evening for work, without having eaten anything during the day, and when he returned to his desolate home he dropped to the floor, dead.

His wife, in referring to his death, yesterday said:

"My husband often told me that the trolley lines and bicycles had killed his business. It was starvation he died of, sure enough. Many a time there was not a bite for the children, and I don't know what we would have done if it had not been for kind neighbors and a good landlord, who let us stay here when we could pay no rent. In the last seven months my husband had only about three weeks' work. I earned some money myself by going out to work, but very little."

Father Boylan's Blank Cartridges.

JERSEY CITY, April 3.—The Rev. Father Boylan, rector of St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church, Grove Street, had an experience with a burglar early this morning. The rectory adjoins the church. Father Boylan was aroused by some one moving about his room. He jumped out of bed in time to see a man run down stairs. Father Boylan had in his room a revolver loaded with blank cartridges, that had been used in a play recently by a society connected with the church. He seized this and discharged two cartridges for the purpose of summoning the police, but the burglar escaped with a small amount of money and three small pieces of silver that were used in the dining room.

Wants $50,000 for Lost Affection.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Suit for $50,000 damages on the charge of alienation of his wife's affections was begun to-day by Frederick B. Clarke, a real estate dealer, against Bertrand Shadwell, an Englishman, who claims to be a member of a titled family, and lives as a man of wealth at 395 Ashland Boulevard, where Mrs. Clarke is now living. Mr. Clarke began proceedings for divorce a few days ago, naming Shadwell as corespondent. Mrs. Clarke obtained a divorce in 1878 from the Rev. W. H. Baldwin, a Presbyterian minister in the East. She married Clarke in New-York in 1880.

Not Tempting for Gold Shipments.

Sterling exchange remained at Thursday's rates yesterday, which were not high enough to tempt engagements of Treasury gold for export. The only withdrawal was of $90,000 for Haiti, to pay a merchandise account. It was not an exchange transaction. Bankers who ship gold when exchange justifies it said they had no plans for exports. At the office of one of the prominent firms in this line, the opinion was expressed that no shipments would be made until after next week.

Next Sunday's Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
EASTER NUMBER—36 pages with illuminated cover. Full of interesting features. Price 3 cents. See table of contents in Saturday's Eagle.

SPEAKER REED REVERSES

TURNS HIS BACK ON HIS FAMOUS RULING AS TO A QUORUM.

Declares Now that a Majority of the Actual Membership of the House Is Necessary, Not of All Members Elected, Irrespective of Vacancies—Says He Was Caught Suddenly During Confusion in the Fifty-first Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In the House today while pension bills were under consideration Speaker Reed reversed his famous ruling in the Fifty-first Congress, which has been the subject of much controversy, and declared that a majority of the actual membership of the House constituted a quorum.

In the Fifty-first Congress he held that it required a majority of all the members elected to the House to make a quorum, irrespective of vacancies.

Mr. Erdman made the point of no quorum.

"The Chair overrules the objection, stating to the House that evidently a quorum is present," the Speaker replied.

Upon another vote, Mr. Erdman again made the point of no quorum, and the Speaker, after counting, said: "There are 178 present—a quorum."

This was a reversal of his famous decision in the Fifty-first Congress, about which there has been much controversy, and which was followed in later Congresses. The entire number of Representatives in a full House would be 357, of which 179 would be a majority; but there are two vacancies—Mr. Crain of the Eleventh Texas District having died, and Mr. Boatner of the Fifth Louisiana District having been unseated—leaving the actual membership 355, of which 178 is a majority.

The ruling caught the attention of Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) a keen parliamentarian, and he questioned the Speaker regarding it, saying that it was in conflict with a ruling made by him in the Fifty-first Congress, and asking if it was the intention to reverse that.

Speaker Reed responded that it was his intention to make the ruling as announced. At the close of the Fifty-first Congress he had put in The Record his views upon the question of the composition of a quorum. When the question presented itself to the Chair for decision there was much confusion, and it came up suddenly. Out of abundant caution, the Chair then decided that 168 members constituted a quorum, a majority of the full number of members, instead of 164, a majority of the actual membership. In the expression of views which the Speaker put in The Record at the end of that Congress, he adopted the practice of several bodies, notably that of the Senate, under the lead of the late Reverdy Johnson, whose reputation as a lawyer had always stood high, and stated his belief, which was his present belief, that 164 members, and not 168, constituted a quorum of the House; in other words, a majority of the actual membership. The decision referred to by the gentleman from Tennessee, said the Speaker, was one against himself and his side of the House.

Mr. Richardson assured the Speaker that he had no criticism to make of the present ruling; it was only because of its reversing the former ruling that he had called attention to it.

USING CAUTION IN IOWA.

McKinley's Manager Wants No Fight There Against Allison.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 3.—The following letter from Mark Hanna, in answer to an offer to organize McKinley clubs throughout Iowa, has been made public:

I appreciate heartily the spirit which leads you to make this offer. I would be glad to encourage you in the efforts you mention did I not think they were ill advised. Senator Allison is well entitled to the support of the Republicans of his State, and I cannot consent to be a party to any effort to wage a factitious war upon him. All that Major McKinley's friends have ever asked, and what you, as one of his sincere friends, should insist upon, is that when the Iowa delegation shall change its vote it shall vote for McKinley.

Those in charge of the plan to organize what is called an Iowa Allison-McKinley Club have called a meeting for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

McKinley Button for Mr. Sage.

Russell Sage's early advocacy of the nomination of Gov. McKinley by the Republicans has been rewarded by the gift to him of a gold button, which will have value as a souvenir. He received it by mail from Milwaukee from Albert Crentz, who wrote that it was one of three made for Gov. McKinley, for Mark Hanna, and for Mr. Sage, "the original Wall Street McKinley man." The button is shield-shaped, with a raised arm in the centre, typical of labor, "McKinley" above and "Protection" below. Mr. Sage has attached the button to his coat, and expects to wear it through the campaign.

Sound-Money Sentiment in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The Iroquois Club had its annual birthday dinner at the clubhouse last night, the gathering being, as usual, a club affair, with prominent members as the politics following the set speeches. When ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran's address took a sound-money turn the applause was vigorous. The club, which is the foremost Democratic organization in the city, was split not long ago, on the silver question, and President McConnell resigned in consequence, but there was apparently little silver sentiment in the assembly last night.

Amusement for Allison.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Allison was amused to-day when he saw a special dispatch in a New-York newspaper announcing, on what was said to be "the best authority," that he would write a letter within a few days defining the motives which led him to enter the contest for the Republican nomination at St. Louis. The Senator said he had no idea of writing a letter on any subject connected with the Republican Convention. The article also stated that Mr. Allison was seventy-one years old. He could not see just how this could be true, for he was born March 2, 1820.

Instructed for Morton.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 3.—At the thirtieth Congressional Republican Convention, held here to-day, Archie D. Sanders of Genesee and Irving M. Thompson of Orleans were elected delegates to the National Convention and were instructed to support Morton.

Found Looking Through a Fanlight.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., April 3.—Miss Ambrose, daughter of Policeman James Ambrose of the Richmond County force, was closing the shutters of their home on Sarah Ann Street about 9 o'clock last night, when she discovered a man looking into the house through the fanlight over the front door. She called to her father, who found the man prying at the fanlight. The man started to run.

Ambrose fired two shots after him, without effect, and a number of men started in pursuit. After a chase of half a mile, the man was captured on Bechtel's dock, near Stapleton, where he had hidden. He was Joseph Brower of New-Jersey, but would answer no questions. He was locked up at Police Headquarters.

A $50,000 Fire in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 3.—Fire early this morning destroyed Putnam Music Hall, a three-story brick building on Phila Street, owned by Abel Putnam, Jr. G. H. Reeve's paint store, R. Scanlan's printing office, and several vacant stores in the block were burned. The loss is $50,000. It was feared that the Arcade Building, adjoining the block, occupied by the Post Office, The Saratogian newspaper plant, the Western Union Telegraph office, and several flats, stores, &c., would be destroyed, and the contents of each were removed.

IT WAS TYPICAL APRIL WEATHER.

Sunshine, Wind, and Snow—Promise of Higher Temperature To-night.

Typical April weather was that of yesterday. Leaden skies and flurries of snow alternated with sunshine and soft winds that sauntered in the wake of keen-blowing and wintry blasts.

The weather was as capricious as any April weather ever is, and the New-Yorker, knowing the little weaknesses of his climate at this season, took the sudden changes as a matter of course, buttoned up his ulster when the snowflakes swirled about him, and smiled when the sunshine beamed.

At the Weather Bureau, the weather of the day was not considered in a serious light. The many threats of dire misconduct were ignored, and the general verdict passed on it last night was that the day had been "generally fair, but variable."

It was predicted that it would remain chilly during the night and part of to-day. A rise in temperature is looked for during the afternoon, and to-night the bureau says the weather will be considerably warmer and will have a general tendency toward reformation.

The maximum speed of the wind during the day was forty-three miles an hour at 1 P. M. The snow flurries—three there were in all—were local in character.

PORTLAND, Me., April 3.—There was a heavy fall of snow all over this State last night, and to-day outside of the cities wheels have given way to sleighing. In Upper Oxford County, nearly a foot of snow fell upon a level.

BANGOR, Me., April 3.—Bangor was cut off from communication with Boston by wire nearly all of last night and this morning, owing to the heavy snowstorm, which continued all night and loaded down the wires. About six inches of snow fell here and the wind blew a gale.

ALDERMAN ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

Jacob of Detroit Accused of Demanding $28,000 for Influence.

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—A warrant was issued from the office of the Prosecuting Attorney this morning, charging Christopher Jacob, the Alderman from the Fifth Ward, with soliciting a bribe. Jacob, by virtue of his office of Alderman, is a member of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors, and thereby became a member of the committee that was to select plans and superintend the erection of the new million-dollar county building.

It is charged that Jacob went to the firm of E. E. Myers & Son and solicited money to secure the adoption of its plans. He demanded, according to the charges, in all, $28,000. Jacob is the most prominent member of the Council.

He appeared in court at 2 o'clock this afternoon and surrendered himself. Bail was fixed at $5,000, which was promptly furnished.

TWELVE DAYS IN A CALORIMETER.

A. M. Smith Has Interesting Data as to Food Values.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 3.—A. M. Smith, electrical assistant at Wesleyan University, will complete at 11 A. M. to-morrow twelve days in the calorimeter. He has proved very enthusiastic, and has done many feats in his narrow box.

The results of this test are pronounced the most valuable yet obtained in any country, and the data regarding the value of certain foods for men whose duties are muscular and those who use their brains have been obtained. Smith has over 300 pages of notes, and it will be weeks before his data will be all worked out.

A new line of experiments will be soon commenced. Smith says he has suffered no loss of strength by his confinement, and is perfectly well.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE TO BE BUILT.

Mr. Quigg's Bill Unanimously Adopted by the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today unanimously ordered a favorable report to be made on Representative Quigg's bill to build a four-million-dollar Custom House in New-York on the site of the present building.

A suitable building is to be rented until the new structure is completed. A few changes suggested by Secretary Carlisle were made in the bill, but otherwise it stands as presented by Mr. Quigg and looks to the speedy erection of a new Custom House.

ELEVATOR FELL INTO BASEMENT.

T. F. Lynch's Left Thigh Was Broken and Patrick Casey Bruised.

While Patrick Casey of 91 Varick Street and Thomas F. Lynch of 30 Scammel Street were descending in the freight elevator in the establishment of William Raynor & Co., 115 William Street, yesterday, the cable broke, and they were precipitated from the first floor to the basement.

Casey's chest and one thigh were bruised, and Lynch received a fracture of the left thigh.

Surgeon Johnson of the Hudson Street Hospital dressed Casey's wounds and took Lynch to the hospital.

It will be weeks before either of them can resume work. Lynch has been employed by the firm for twenty-four years.

RELEASE OF STEAMER BERMUDA'S

Ninety Boxes of Ammunition Seized Retained by Honduras.

LONDON, April 3.—A private dispatch was received here this evening announcing the release of the steamship Bermuda at Puerto Cortez. The vessel will sail to-morrow. Her destination is given as New-Orleans.

Ninety boxes of ammunition found aboard of her and which were seized are held by the Hondurian authorities. Col. Nunez is a passenger on the vessel.

Tried to Wreck a Passenger Train.

MEDIA, Penn., April 3.—Two colored brothers named Lloyd were arrested to-day for attempting to wreck a passenger train on the Media and Westchester Railroad last evening. The boys, it is alleged, placed a pile of big stones on the track between Cheyney and West Town Stations, and took up a position a short distance away to see what would happen. The engineer saw the stones, but not in time to bring the train to a stop before reaching the obstruction. The stones were knocked off without doing any damage. When asked why they had put the stones on the track, they said they wanted to see some fun.

Senator Voorhees Not Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Voorhees is not dangerously ill, as reported. He is suffering with rheumatism, an old-time trouble, and in addition has had an attack of the grip, but at no time has he been confined to his bed, and within the last few days he has been out driving frequently. As soon as the inclement weather shall disappear, Senator Voorhees expects to resume his duties in the Senate.

Paid for His Lumps of Sugar.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—An unknown man, in Westville, Conn., sent 30 cents in postage stamps to the Treasury Department to-day as a conscience contribution. He states that, while guarding commissary stores during the war, he took from sugar barrels at various times many lumps of sugar, the value of which, with interest since that time, he computes at 30 cents.

Capt. Rudio to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Capt. C. De Rudio, Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, has been directed to proceed to his home, at San Diego, Cal., to await retirement. This action was taken at Capt. De Rudio's request.

FOUGHT WITH NEW CREW

OLD MEN OF THE OXUS OBJECTED TO LOSING THEIR PLACES.

They Had Failed to Report on Time and the Captain Sought Substitutes—Free Fight on a Tug Boat, and Further Hostilities When the Ship Is Reached—The Fruiter's Commander Threatened, and Police Are Summoned from Shore.

The little steam fruiter Oxus, which plys to the West Indies and back to this city at irregular intervals, was scheduled to begin her outward journey at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Her crew, however, was of the sort which does not travel on schedule time. Capt. Sutherland allowed them to go ashore Thursday night with the understanding that they would be on board in the early morning hours. They did not appear, and when noon came Capt. Sutherland instituted an inquiry as to the whereabouts of his missing men.

What he learned caused him to negotiate with boarding house keepers for a new crew, West Street strong water having made his old men scornful of little fruiters. A gang of stevedores and 'longshoremen was, therefore, engaged to take the Oxus out from her berth and anchor her off Liberty Island, and the tug Wendell Goodwin was ordered to lay alongside Pier A, and to

JINGOES OF THE HOUSE

SENATE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS UNDERGOING CONSIDERATION.

Vote Will Be Taken To-day if the Desire to Talk Shall Be Exhausted—Mr. Hitt Advocates the Adoption of the Resolutions—Mr. Boutelle, Taking the Other Side, Delivers an Earnest and Strong Speech Counseling Prudent Action.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Not much harm can come to anybody by the adoption in the House of the Cuban resolutions of the Senate, which must be taken as the best expression of Congressional opinion procurable, in view of the change of sentiment in the Senate that led to the hasty abandonment of the attempt to get anything strong out of that body. The Senate resolutions were brought before the House today and supported by Mr. Hitt. Mr. Hitt's speech, in which he urged the adoption of the Senate resolutions, rather different from the House resolutions which he preferred, may be accepted as thoughtful, for it was prepared carefully and submitted for publication before the meeting of the House. There is nothing in it to indicate that Mr. Hitt, in advising administrative action hostile to Spain, is discharging a responsibility rather than a conscientious duty. If Mr. Hitt dislikes to look like a jingo he evidently has accepted the party determination that there shall be a jingo streak all over the record of this Congress, and has sacrificed his personal judgment on the altar of party policy.

That the party was not united in its opinion as to the patriotism of the attempt to accord belligerency to Cuba was shown again to-day by the vigorous opposition of Mr. Boutelle to the belligerency resolution. Mr. Boutelle, usually willing to be combative, in this case became an earnest and reasonable opponent of useless and discreditable legislation that might make the United States appear anxious to get into a war with a weaker power for infinitely less justification than we would have had in annexing Hawaii upon the demand of one-twentieth of the population of the islands.

It is intended to get a vote upon the Cuban resolutions to-morrow, but it may be deferred until Monday if the desire to debate the matter shall turn out to be as great as the manifest ignorance of the subject.

The Senate resolutions which it is proposed the House shall adopt are as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Resolved, Further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Mr. Hitt, speaking in support of the resolutions, advanced nothing new, his remarks being simply a repetition of the old story that has been told many times in the House and Senate. In concluding, he said:

It is sometimes objected that we ought not to encourage the Cubans to separate government, as they would simply enter upon anarchy and successive revolutions, as often has happened with other Spanish-American colonies. But, in fact, Cuba differs from all the others, except Chile, in that two-thirds of its population are of European origin. Chile and Cuba are the only two spots in Spanish America where the Spanish race colonized in the fashion in which the Anglo-Saxons colonized, by transplanting their people and building up their own race. Chile has been for fifty years conspicuous in South America for ability and energy. Her securities were good in European markets forty years ago. The other Spanish-American countries had in fact populations largely Indian in blood, ruled by a small proportion of pure-blooded descendants of the European race.

The million white people of Cuba, once organized into an independent government, will soon settle into stable conditions and enter upon a career of prosperity. It is our duty to treat them to-day with fairness, to observe a neutrality that is real. Americans who are descendants of those who struggled through a contest against tyranny like that to-day in Cuba should not be false to the memory of their fathers, nor to the traditions and spirit of their history.

We are under no obligations to favor Spain and oppression, as against Cuba and freedom. Remember how Spain invaded and seized upon Santo Domingo when the United States was engaged in the war of the rebellion. It was disclosed in the Spanish Cortes by Castelar and afterward that occupation of Santo Domingo was entered upon expressly to thwart the influence of the United States and prevent our obtaining a station at Samana.

It was in this spirit that Spain so early recognized the belligerency of the Confederates a month before blood was shed in battle. It was done in co-operation with Louis Napoleon, who, also pursuing the same design of oppression, took advantage of our troubles to overthrow the Republic of Mexico and set up an empire there. We have no debt of gratitude and should be influenced by no sentiments but those of justice and that enlightened self-interest which is the true guide in the policy of nations.

When the vote has been given, as it will be overwhelmingly in this House, concurring with the Senate in expressing the will of the people of the United States, we cannot doubt that the Executive will act and obey the voice of the Nation, and that we will speedily hear that the President has recognized the belligerency of the struggling Cubans. The waning cause of Spain has been apparent from week to week for two months past. It will not be long until we shall have an end of all the barbarous pretensions and abominations of Weyler's savage operations, and the Cubans, having vindicated their rights with their arms, will enjoy the liberty they have earned.

Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) replying to Mr. Hitt, referred to the fact that when the subject was brought before the House first, Feb. 27, he interposed an objection against the hurried and inconsiderate action then proposed. He did not suppose then that he was the only member who opposed such hasty action, but the press of the country had given him a wide prominence in connection with what it termed "arresting action" on the Cuban resolutions. He did not complain of that prominence then, and did not now. For, if any vindication of his position was needed, it was furnished by the appearance of these resolutions in the House more than a month later for further consideration. That demonstrated that somebody, somewhere, had been of the opinion that a question of this importance should not be voted upon and passed while members of the House were hurrying out of the hall, hatted and coated, to their belated dinners.

Mr. Boutelle reviewed the history of the parliamentary progress of the resolutions, and expressed the opinion that it was not the intention of the movers of the resolutions to commit Congress to any definite and decided policy. Congress had the power to put the resolutions in such a form as to compel the President to act upon them, but that had been carefully avoided. No joint resolution was before the House, and none had been. It was as well known as anything possibly could be that the President did not believe that a state of belligerency existed in the Island of Cuba.

Referring to the matter of public sentiment alleged to be supporting the resolutions, Mr. Boutelle said he did not profess to speak for the entire American public, but he had not received in the course of the discussion a single letter from a man of reliable, thoughtful, considerate judgment expressing an opinion in favor of the United States embroiling itself in this contention in the Island of Cuba. People knew how this alleged public sentiment was created and fostered, especially by a portion of the press which lives and thrives upon sensationalism.

There was a tendency on the part of some Representatives in Congress, as well as other people, to jump to the conclusion that it was the duty of the United States to step in and right every wrong that was brought to public notice. It was not the duty of the United States to be the Don Quixote of the earth. Even if the duty was conceded, the country did not have the ability to perform that part.

Mr. Boutelle said that the House was in duty bound not to act upon a matter of such great importance without full knowledge of the facts. What were the representatives doing here? he asked. Why did they not try to elevate and lead public sentiment? The people were looking to them for light and guidance, and they ought to know more than had been vouchsafed to the House before taking action on a subject which might lead the country into a complication or war with a foreign country.

It was a strange condition when the tacit admission was made in the Republican Party here that with our Constitution and laws we could not maintain the liberties of a large proportion of our own people, when the declaration was made in every contested election case that over a large area of this country a portion of its citizens had been deprived of their most precious rights; it was strange that it was deemed the duty of the United States to dash across the Gulf of Mexico and establish and maintain the freedom of the mulatto insurgents of Cuba.

Mr. Boutelle closed his speech by quoting from the documents and writings of Gen. Grant, Secretary Hamilton Fish, and George Washington to sustain his contention that to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, or to interfere with Spain to secure the independence of the island at this time, would be unwise and an unfounded action.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Smaller Appropriations than Were Made Last Year.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. The total appropriation carried in the bill is $9,767,630. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers were, in round numbers, $12,000,000. The last Congress appropriated $11,478,180 for rivers and harbors, or about $1,700,000 more than carried in the present bill. In addition to the cash appropriation which will be available at the close of this fiscal year, contracts are authorized in the bill for an amount in addition aggregating $51,000,000.

The bill makes these provisions for harbors:

Boston—$70,000, to be used in the improvement of the harbor other than the main ship channel. Contracts may be entered into to provide a ship channel 1,000 feet wide and 27 feet deep, to cost in the aggregate $1,145,000.

Buffalo—Provision made for contracts for extending the breakwater southerly to Stony Point, the sandcatch pier to be extended to the bulkhead line; the improvement not to cost in the aggregate more than $2,200,000.

Channels—Bay, N. Y.—$10,000; Charlotte, N. Y., $12,000; Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y., $10,000, and contracts are authorized to complete the modified project, not to exceed $398,258; Glen Cove, N. Y., $8,000.

Bay Ridge, Gowanus Bay, Red Hook, and Buttermilk Channels, New-York Harbor—$60,000. The work shall be begun at the southerly end of Bay Ridge Channel and continue through it and the others, in the order named, until completed, so that each shall have a uniform mean low-water depth of 26 feet; $5,000 to be expended in dredging Gowanus Canal from Percival Street to Hamilton Avenue Bridge. Contracts authorized for the completion of the work, not to exceed $717,300.

Newtown Creek—Contracts authorized not to exceed in the aggregate $420,000; $30,000 is appropriated; Ogdensburg, $20,000; Oswego, $60,000; New-York Harbor, $60,000; Tonawanda Harbor, $50,000; channel between Staten Island and the New-Jersey shore, $13,000; Peekskill, $10,000; Mattituck, $10,000; Cape Vincent, $25,000; Raritan Bay, N. J., $32,000.

Savannah Harbor, Ga.—$5,000; contracts authorized to complete steamboat channel between Beaufort and Savannah, not to exceed $1,095,950.

Cleveland, Ohio—$80,000 is appropriated, and contracts are authorized to complete work to the extent of $1,354,000.

Port Sabine Pass, Texas, contracts for $1,403,856 are authorized.

Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.—In addition to $50,000 appropriated, contracts for $3,080,553 are authorized to complete the deepening of the harbor.

Yaquina Bay, Oregon, gets $25,000, and contracts for $1,000,000 are authorized.

Gray's Harbor, Washington, receives $10,000 and a contract for all the remainder, $996,000.

Among the river appropriations are $125,000 for the Harlem and $10,000 for the Bronx; East River and Hell Gate, $60,000; Passaic and Shrewsbury Rivers, $15,000 each, and Raritan, $20,000.

The Delaware, from Trenton to its mouth, receives $500,000. The Cumberland secures $720,000 for its entire length, and $567,000 contracts, the Ohio about $2,390,000.

For the Illinois and Mississippi Canal $5,710,960 of contracts is authorized. Chicago River gets $700,000 and Calumet River $50,000.

The appropriation for the Mississippi River is divided into many parts. The total is $1,354,000, with contracts authorized to the extent of $14,000,000 more. For the Missouri additional contracts not exceeding $250,000 per annum are ordered and about $500,000 is appropriated.

TWO BANKRUPT BILLS DISCUSSED.

The Senate Committee Divided on Which to Report.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It begins to look as if the right of the people to uniform bankruptcy laws, which Congress alone has the power to grant, may be recognized at the present session. The question has been agitated many years, and repeated attempts have been made to supply the deficiency in the statutes, but each time adverse influence has served to defeat the plan.

Although the Constitution expressly says that the Congress shall have the power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States, and the masses would welcome broad legislation on this subject, the Congress has neglected to legislate on the subject. There are at present two bills under consideration. One, the Torrey bill, covers both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. It is the measure which is familiar to the country by reason of the activity of its framer, Judge Torrey of Missouri. The other is by Mr. Bailey of Texas, which covers voluntary bankruptcy alone. The House Judiciary Committee has considered the Torrey bill, and a favorable report has been made upon it by four members of a subcommittee of five.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day considered both measures and "broke even" on the vote which was intended to decide which bill should be reported to the Senate. There were ten of thirteen members of the committee present. Five vote for the Torrey bill and five for the other. Mr. George of Mississippi declared that the absentees, Messrs. Thurston, Davis, and Lindsay, were in favor of the Bailey measure, and they were counted among its supporters. Subsequently Messrs. George and Mitchell were instructed to confer with the three Senators and ascertain how they stand on the matter. Whichever side gets two votes will secure the favorable report.

The friends of the Torrey bill say to-night that the effect of the Bailey bill would be a general jail delivery of fraudulent bankrupts, and that the other bill, if enacted into law, would give honest bankrupts discharge, punish dishonest bankrupts, and protect the rights of creditors.

A New Hawaiian Cable Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Representative Bennett of New-York to-day laid before the House Commerce Committee, at its meeting, a substitute for the various Hawaiian cable bills already introduced. It provides that the cable shall extend from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to the Midway Islands, and to China and Japan. The Government is to grant a subsidy of $100,000 for twenty years, Government business to be carried free of cost for all time. The tolls to China and Japan are fixed at $1.25 a word, and to Honolulu at 35 cents a word, with press dispatch rates at one-fourth of these amounts. The general sentiment of the committee is reported to be favorable to the proposition, although some thought the amount of the subsidy should be reduced.

Congressional Doings.

—The Senate Committee on Territories has ordered a favorable report to be made on the nomination of Benjamin F. Franklin to be Governor of the Territory of Arizona. The committee also has ordered a favorable report on the bill heretofore passed by the House amending the divorce laws of the Territories, so as to require a legal residence in any of the Territories of at least one year before proceedings in divorce can be commenced.

—Secretary Herbert appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday, the committee having under consideration the Naval Appropriation bill. It is believed this bill will be reported by the middle of next week. The number of battleships provided for by the House bill, it is said, will be left undisturbed.

—House Elections Committee No. 1 unanimously agreed yesterday to report in favor of Mr. Harrison, the sitting member, in the case of Robinson against Harrison, from the Third Alabama District.

—Finley Acker of the Trades League of Philadelphia yesterday addressed the House Post Office Committee in favor of a bill making the rate on letter postage 1 cent for each half ounce.

WILL BE THOROUGHLY AMERICAN.

Ballington Booth Talks About His New Organization.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3.—"No matter what happens, and no matter what pressure is brought to bear, I never shall return to the old organization," said Ballington Booth this afternoon. The new organization, Commander Booth said, would be thoroughly American throughout. Its plan of organization would be similar to that of the United States Army. The officers would have similar titles, and all the terms used would be American.

"The work we shall do," said the Commander, "will be in many respects similar to that done by the Salvation Army, for we believe there is abundant room for both armies to labor. Indeed, we have no wish to injure or thwart the old organization in any way.

"In addition to this, we shall labor among three classes of people whose conditions of late have lain heavily on our hearts. There are, first, the boatmen who are employed on the great rivers of this country. Then the many intelligent people in the prisons who have gotten themselves there by deeds committed in moments of passion. Among these there is a large number of well-educated persons whose prisons we mean to penetrate in order to save their souls. Lastly, we intend to work among the laboring men."

Speaking of gaining recruits from the Salvation Army, the Commander said: "Of course I cannot tell how many will come to us from the old organization. We don't urge them to come, for we don't want them unless they come of their own accord."

CLIENTS OF THE UNITED PRESS.

But Four of the Georgia Papers Are with the Associated Press.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 3.—The Associated Press recently stated that the Columbus Enquirer-Sun had abandoned The United Press, and would hereafter take the service furnished by The Associated Press. The Enquirer-Sun, after three days' experience with the Western organization abandoned that service and resumed the leased wire report of the Southern Associated Press, and The United Press.

The Chicago concern also stated that its service was being rendered to a majority of the papers in this State. The facts are that The Associated Press serves but one morning and three afternoon papers in Georgia. All of the leading papers in this State and throughout the entire South are members of The Southern Associated Press, and are enthusiastic in their praises of the service they are receiving, which is by far the most thorough and complete ever distributed in this section.

TROY, N. Y., April 3.—The first issue of The Troy Daily Record of this city will appear to-morrow morning. The paper will be published by a corporation, of which J. K. P. Pine is President. The politics will be Republican. George F. Swain of New-York will be the editor. The Daily Record will receive the dispatches of The New-York State Associated-United Press.

GEN. HARRISON'S WEDDING.

None of the Ex-President's Family Will Be in Attendance.

It was ascertained last night definitely that none of the members of ex-President Harrison's family will be present at his marriage to Mrs. Dimmick on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. McKee will absent themselves for reasons which are their own, and the two brothers of the ex-President live too far away to come to this city for the ceremony. The ex-President's sister is not in the best of health, and will remain in Indianapolis. The hour at which the wedding will take place has not yet been announced.

Gen. Harrison had several callers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Among them was Col. F. D. Grant. Gen. Harrison was entertained last night at dinner by A. W. Soper, at 150 West Fifty-ninth Street.

No Windom Portraits on Tens.

From The Chicago Record.

Capt. Porter of the Secret Service has secured two more of the raised silver certificates, making twenty-three of the kind now in his possession. Each new bill that turns up shows a greater perfection in the work of the man who is engaged in raising the figures. Capt. Porter advises the public carefully to scan all ten-dollar notes. The work is being done with silver certificates bearing the portrait of William Windom, the name appearing beneath the portrait. The figure "X" and the word "ten" are carefully scratched or picked out over the figure "2" and the word "two," and then brought out in relief by an ink tracing over the background. At first glance they are apt to deceive almost any person. There are no Windom portraits on ten-dollar bills.

Morbid Curiosity Meets a Check.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Two Philadelphia girls went over to Merchantville the other day on a visit and met with an experience which tested their nerves. While walking through the town, one of them suggested a trip to the site of one of New-Jersey's murders, but neither knew the locality. Meeting a little colored girl, one of the sightseers asked if she could direct them to the spot where Lingo killed Annie Miller. The plekaninny drew herself up to her full height of three feet, and exclaimed: "My uncle never killed Annie Miller. It was another man!" As they were in the midst of the colored settlement, the two Philadelphia girls concluded that discretion was in order, and, giving the little black girl a nickel, they lost no time in getting into more congenial company.

Blood

That is impure is a constant source of danger, and a constant cause of weakness. Circulating as it does to every part of the system, carrying nutriment to the nerves, muscles, and the great vital organs of the body, it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be pure, if you want good health. The way to purify the blood and keep it pure is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists, $1. Be sure to get Hood's, and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, and easy in effect. 25 cents.

The special display of artistic STERLING SILVERWARE by the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Silversmiths, Broadway and Nineteenth Street, will be continued throughout the week following Easter. All who are interested in the subject of silverware are cordially invited to take advantage of the opportunity offered to inspect this collection, which is especially rich in examples of the newest forms of table furnishings and articles suitable for wedding gifts original in design and exhibiting the perfection of artistic handiwork.

CONTRACT WORK DELAYED.

Boats for the Navy Department That Will Not Be Completed in Time.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—There is some doubt among the Navy Department people of the ability of the Baltimore contractors to complete the submarine boat within the time limit. It should be completed now, according to the terms of the contract made with the Holland Company of New-York City. The constructors report that the boat is but 20 per cent. completed.

The representative of the company recently stated that these boats could be built within four months in time of emergency. The constructors, however, believe that it will take longer to do the work. The Navy Department will urge the construction of no more vessels of this type until the boat now building has been practically tested. The programme of manoeuvres with the craft has been arranged, and was recently published in these dispatches. It is likely that a volunteer crew and officers will man the boat at first. The initial trials, however, will be at the risk of the builders, or the New-York company.

Delay is reported by the Inspectors stationed at the Columbian Iron Works, in Baltimore, in the building of the torpedo boats Nos. 4, 5, and 6. The contract called for the completion of these boats in August next. It is said that the firm will be unable to complete the boats by that time. It may be that the firm will be able to secure an extension of time. The department of course, will not punish a contractor for delays for which he is not responsible. In making the award of conthact for the fifteen torpedo boats likely to be authorized by Congress, preference will be given to those firms which have shown by their record an ability to complete contract work within the time limits.

GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES.

Sermons and Ceremonies in Trinity Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Good Friday services were held in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches yesterday, and the attendance was good.

In Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church the morning sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. N. Steele. The passion service continued from noon until 3 o'clock P. M., the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix officiating. In St. Paul's Chapel he delivered the morning sermon and conducted the passion service in the afternoon.

A great crowd filled St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock in the morning, every one of the 4,000 seats being filled. The services were opened with the singing of the "Passion" by the boy choir of 120 voices from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. After a sermon by the Rev. Francis Smith came the unveiling of the crosses of the cathedral, the Rev. W. J. B. Daly officiating, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Phelan and the Rev. James Breghley.

Archbishop Corrigan was seated on the throne during the unveiling ceremonies. Near him were the Revs. M. J. Lavelle and P. Daly. After the singing of the "Popule Meus" by the choir, the procession of the blessed sacrament began. The sacrament was in the north transept, which was beautifully decorated from floor to dome with lilies. H. T. Lewey, as master of ceremonies, led the procession. "Mass of the Presanctified" was then celebrated and the services came to a close.

Life on Tristan d'Acunha.

From The London Daily News.

The Governor of St. Helena gives an account in his last report of a visit which he lately paid to Tristan d'Acunha. This little island lies about 1,500 miles almost due south of St. Helena and about the same distance west of the Cape of Good Hope. The Governor found the 61 inhabitants, consisting of 18 males, 23 females, and 20 children, under the nominal control of the aged Peter W. Green, in excellent health, and desiring the help of the chaplain rather than of the doctor of the ship. The climate is an admirable one, and the general condition of the inhabitants leaves little to be desired from a material point of view. The live stock consists of 600 cattle, 500 sheep, a few pigs and donkeys, some poultry, and a large number of geese. The settlement consists of stone-built cottages scattered over a common, lying at the foot of the precipitous and lofty mountain. The inhabitants are total abstainers, and they certainly form, says Gov. Wilson, a strong argument in favor of teetotalism. Occasional expeditions are made in open boats to Inaccessible Island, twenty miles distant, for seals, which they rely on for their lights.

A Post Office in Distress.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 3.—South Pittsburg, with its 3,500 inhabitants, is without Post Office facilities, owing, it is alleged, to the pique of ex-Postmaster J. J. Ingle. Peter Bradshaw, the new appointee, took charge of the office April 1, and now is distributing mail from over the tops of several big dry goods boxes. The old fixtures, consisting of lock boxes, desks, tables, and safe, were the personal property of the retired Postmaster. He refused to rent or sell them to his successor at any price.

Who pays

for all the clothes, etc., that are worn out and torn to pieces in the wash? Whoever it is, he or she ought to insist that the washing shall be done with **Pearline**, and with **Pearline** only. Then that ruinous, expensive rub, rub, rub, over the wash-board, which makes all the trouble, will be done away with.

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THE THURBER INQUIRY

DR. AUSTIN FLINT SAYS THE YOUNG MAN IS SANE.

William H. Thurber and His Sister Alice Give Some Reasons for Believing that Their Brother Is Insane—Objections to His Marrying Mrs. Fannie C. True—Nathaniel Niles's Testimony Given with Reluctance.

The examination into the mental condition of Edmund G. Thurber of Providence, R. I., was continued yesterday before a special commission consisting of Lewis L. Delafield and Dr. John H. Gibbs and a Sheriff's jury. Mr. Thurber was committed to the Bloomingdale Asylum at the instance of his brother, William H. Thurber, and other relatives, and it is said that he is engaged to marry Mrs. Fanny C. True, who recently secured a divorce from Albert C. True. Mrs. True was again in court yesterday.

W. H. Thurber resumed his testimony, warmly shaking his brother's hand before taking the stand. He was examined about the division of his father's estate. Edmund received $5,000 in cash and $30,000 in trust. By the elder Thurber's will the money left to Edmund was to revert to the family if he died without issue. The witness became dramatic and declared his willingness to sign a paper giving up any right he might have to a share in his brother's estate should the latter die without issue.

"Oh, that is good and generous of you, particularly so when you have to follow out the provisions of the will and trust," said Mr. Wellman.

"Well, I will sign it over to you," said the witness.

"No, thank you. I do not want it."

"Did not Dr. Kindred tell your mother that the best thing for Edmund was to marry some good woman?" Mr. Wellman asked.

"I think he did," said the witness. "I have no objection to Edmund marrying any good woman, but I do not want him to marry a woman who will harass the family."

On examination by Mr. Ashley, W. H. Thurber said his brother Edmund had tried to kill himself twice by shooting and three times with morphine. "He said," the witness continued, "that he had a private grievance against Mr. Siegel, and also against a Mr. Brown. He would never tell what the grievances were, and I could never find out from him who Brown was. It was because I did not want a return of these crises, and because I did not want him to marry Mrs. True that I had him committed."

Alice Thurber testified that while she was in the Adirondacks with her brother Edmund, in 1891, he persisted one day in talking to her for several hours on a subject most distasteful to her. She said that when she and her mother were at a hotel in Sharon, Conn., Edmund persisted in keeping company with some women who "acted outrageously." From her brother's conduct on this and other occasions, she judged him to be irrational.

Nathaniel Niles, a lawyer living in Madison, N. J., and a friend of Edmund Thurber, was a reluctant witness. He first noticed that Thurber was acting peculiarly when the latter told him he was having trouble over his father's will. He told Thurber to stop drinking. He next saw Thurber in an asylum, and he then thought a bad feature of his case was that he quoted inmates of the place to show that he was of sound mind. After he left the asylum, the witness said Thurber's language was at times very vile. "This was especially true," he said "after Thurber had gained the acquaintance of Mrs. True. I did not want him to come to my house after he knew Mrs. True. He told me he thought so much of Mrs. True that he would wrongly marry her and give her half his property. The next day he implored me to save him from the woman."

Mr. Niles told of once finding Edmund Thurber nearly dead from an overdose of morphine. Mrs. True was present, and Thurber said he had given her a note for $25,000.

On cross-examination, Mr. Niles said he was formerly President of the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city; that he had been locked up in the Tombs on the complaint of one of the women depositors, and that he had been indicted as the owner of a house said to be disorderly. He said he held the house for a debt to the bank. He admitted owing Edmund Thurber $2,800.

William K. Bokkeling, who was sent at one time by Mr. Niles to help Thurber to move from Mrs. True's house, was next called. He said Thurber seemed frightened at the time, and was so pleased when he got out of the house that he paid him $5 instead of $2.

At this point Mr. Niles asked permission to qualify his statement as to his objection to Thurber's calling at his house. He was allowed to do so, and said that Thurber had tried to enter a woman's room in the house one night.

Dr. Edward C. Spitzka was called as an expert in paranoia cases. Mr. Ashley asked him a hypothetical question covering all the testimony relating to five years of Thurber's life, and the witness declared that, accepting the statements as correct, Thurber was suffering from chronic delusional insanity.

Edward C. Britton, President of the New-York Banking and Loan Association, said Thurber was employed as a collector by the association. He recommended Thurber's discharge because of his peculiar actions. Thurber asked him strange questions about Mrs. True, and said that he thought she had poisoned him. Thurber was economical.

Dr. Austin Flint was called to the stand by Mr. Wellman in behalf of Mr. Thurber. He examined Mr. Thurber on March 15, with Dr. Allen McLean Hamilton, and did not find him suffering from any delusions. He found Thurber mentally and physically sound. Thurber spoke rationally about his property. Aside from exaggerated politeness, there was nothing abnormal about the patient. Dr. Flint was asked a number of hypothetical questions by Mr. Ashley, but his answers were all in Mr. Thurber's favor. He examined Mr. Thurber's eyes in court, and said they were in as healthy a condition as when he examined them in the asylum.

"Do you think that it would be possible for an insane person to be so coached as to pass an examination as a sane man?" Dr. Flint was asked.

"I do not think that an insane man could be passed on me as sane under such an examination as I submitted this patient to," Dr. Flint replied.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

Gladstone Did Not Denounce Burns.

From The London Daily News.

It was recently stated somewhere that although Mr. Gladstone had never committed himself to a public expression of his opinion of Burns, yet there was good ground for believing that once, in a private communication to the late Prof. Blackie, the ex-Premier incidentally referred to the plowman-poet as one "whose genius had been lifted to an absurd height, and whose career is a chapter of depraved human nature." This statement having been brought under Mr. Gladstone's notice, the correspondent who called his attention to the paragraph has received the following reply, dated on Tuesday last: "Dear Sir: The statement is totally false. Yours very faithfully, W. E. Gladstone."

Mr. Platt Going to Florida.

Thomas C. Platt will start for a short vacation trip to Florida this afternoon. He has made all arrangements so that the machine will run smoothly in his absence. Edward Lauterbach will probably take charge. It is not thought, however, that Mr. Platt will remain away much longer than a week. He will be accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Platt, Mrs. H. B. Platt, wife of his son, and the little son of Frank H. Platt. The party will go to Mrs. Platt's orange plantation, near Palm Beach.

Kicked a Hostler and Killed Him.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—James Carpenter, a well-known horseman of this city, was arraigned before Judge Sweetland this evening and charged with violently assaulting Harry H. Morse. He pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued for trial until April 10. Morse died this evening. In a statement made to Coroner Lincoln before his death, he said Carpenter knocked him down and kicked him in the abdomen. Carpenter owed him $43, and it was over this they quarreled. Morse was a hostler.

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BROKE OPEN EMPLOYER'S SAFE.

Jacob A. Einstein's Porter Confessed —Jewels Recovered.

Milton Hutchinson, a colored porter, arrested on a trivial charge yesterday, confessed that he had broken open the safe of his employer, Jacob A. Einstein, President of a jewelry manufacturing company, at 104 John Street, on Wednesday, and stole valuable jewelry. A large portion of the stolen articles were recovered.

The prisoner implicated Charles B. Gale, another colored porter, and fifteen-year-old Charles Weisstein, both employed in the same building. Hutchinson gave the jewelry to the others to pawn. He had a quantity in his possession when arrested. The other boys, besides what is represented by pawn checks, surrendered $250 worth which they had placed in hiding places. Mr. Einstein has not figured out his loss.

Weisstein was taken to the Gerry Society, but the agent refused to keep him there, as he considered the prisoner at least nineteen years old.

Thomas Hughes's Gift to Chicago.

From The Chicago Interior.

It is pleasantly recalled that Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby" and other popular books, who recently died, was the founder of our present great public Chicago library, which now occupies the largest and statellest library building in the world. When the city was burned in 1871, and Great Britain was helping America in the relief, Mr. Hughes bethought that Chicago was bookless as well as homeless. Mr. Hughes had been in this city the year before, and had been very hospitably received. He was deeply touched by the great calamity, and at once set to work to supply Chicago with a library. The first consignment was of 3,530 volumes contributed by himself and by others at his solicitation. The whole amounted to nearly 7,000 volumes.

The City Council accepted and housed them, and thus the nucleus of the great library was established. This contribution continues to be the most valued part of the library. It contains volumes bearing the autographs of the Queen, of Beaconsfield, many authors, and other celebrities. There are 212 volumes of the "Chronicles and Memorials," published from the original manuscripts by the "Master of the Rolls," which contain everything known of the early history of the British Islands. The autograph and other specially valuable books sent by Mr. Hughes are kept in glass cases, under key.

Manx Fishermen Ask No Aid.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In the Spring the young mackerel's fancy leads him to the Irish coast, where he should prove a mine of wealth to the native fishermen. But that the fishermen of Ireland do not make the most of their opportunities is evident from the fact that large fleets of Manx and French boats invade the Irish waters at the opening of the season and invariably meet with better luck than the native. As a matter of fact, Manxmen regard the Irish mackerel season as the most profitable work of the year, and when the fish have been very plentiful the men of Peel and Port St. Mary return from the trip with sufficient money to start loan offices, or pawnbroking establishments, should they desire to do so.

Yet these Manxmen are in no way assisted by the House of Keys, nor have they at any period, so far as we know, sought Government aid to enable them to carry on their business. On the other hand, Irish fishermen attribute their want of success to the absence of substantial Government support, asserting that the ratepayers of the United Kingdom provide them with proper boats and fishing gear they will be unable to compete with Manxmen and foreigners. This is an absurd and foolish plea, a thinly disguised attempt to persuade the public that without a Government grant the fishermen of Ireland cannot hold their own against enterprising outsiders from Boulogne or the Isle of Man.

Moscow Expects to Prosper.

From The London Daily News.

In the course of many conversations which I have recently had with various members of the wealthy Trade Guilds of Moscow, I find that the most sanguine anticipations obtained with regard to the largely increased commercial and industrial prosperity which is expected to accrue to the old Russian capital with the completion of the great Siberian Railway. Moscow's trading relations with China and with the far East generally will, it is confidently assumed, receive new life and vigor, and an incalculably greater development from the direct communication and facile means of rapid transport which the new Transcontinental line will establish between the heart of Asia and the heart of European Russia. Moscow and the Muscovites are to be the largest beneficiaries from the exploitation of the hitherto dormant natural wealth of the minerally rich provinces of Eastern and Western Siberia. That the opening up of those vast regions will bring an increase of commercial prosperity to Moscow is very probable, but the process of the increase will be extremely slow.

When She Stepped on Plymouth Rock.

From The Forum.

The new woman tells us that the present century is her own; and, indeed, she approaches the truth in this instance. She has promised us a "Woman's Bible," and she has shown that even the Infinite Father does not escape her jealousy, for she has discovered that we should pray to a "Heavenly Mother" as well as to a Heavenly Father. She informs us that the Pilgrim Fathers are no more, and adds: "There stepped on Plymouth Rock, on the bleak shores of New-England, thirty-two women accompanied by sixty-nine men and children." At expositions she must have a "woman's building," wherein she may glorify the work of her brain and hand. No work done by man can be placed beside hers for examination or competition. Surely she furnishes a noteworthy example of modesty and self-abnegation for the benefit of the tyrant man!

Tug Blows Out a Boiler Sheet.

The Pennsylvania tug Delaware, with a laden carfloat in tow, blew out a sheet of her boiler yesterday afternoon while towing her charge from Williamsburg to the company's docks in Jersey City. Tug and tow drifted helpless, and were in danger of being carried on Governors Island, when two other tugs of the Pennsylvania Company came to their assistance. No one was hurt by the explosion.

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A Pipe, but No Perambulator.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Sydney Harbor, New South Wales, is infested with sharks, one of which was caught on Feb. 9 measuring sixteen feet from snout to tail. A look round inside disclosed an interesting collection of mementos of a small family, which a local novelist believes must have been devoured a few days prior to the capture of the fish. It consisted of a man's overcoat, double-breasted, with velvet collar, the pockets containing a briar pipe—which had clearly not been used since its immersion—and a quantity of small change; also, a large number of safety pins, and, on an adjoining shelf, a heavy dog collar.

If there had been a perambulator, too, the domestic tragedy would have been complete, and readers who delight in gruesome shark stories could not reasonably find fault with it. The perambulator would have added a world of pathetic significance to the touching narrative, and the whole story would at once assume the fine dramatic coloring which rarely fails to appeal to popular sympathy

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

HEARN IN JAPAN AGAIN.

KOKORO. Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life. By Lafcadio Hearn. 16mo. Boston and New-York. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The word "Kokoro" Mr. Hearn has used for the title of his book on Japan because it means heart, spirit, courage, resolve, sentiment, affection, and inner meaning. It is of the inner meaning of the life of Japan that he essays to tell us in this collection of papers, many of which, if not all, have previously appeared in The Atlantic Monthly. The task he has set himself is not an easy one. If we pause to realize that the inner life of a nation dates back far beyond the point to which recorded history carries us, and that it is many thousands of times more complicated, though not more mysterious, than the life of an individual, we feel that he is a brave man who puts his hand to the pen with the idea of presenting even "hints and echoes" of it to his readers, and the difficulty of the problem is much more than doubled when the nation written of is a foreign nation and is Japan.

What Mr. Hearn has really presented is, of course, his own personal conception of Japanese traits and the sources from which they spring—a conception deeply tinged with sentiment, and with that charm of repose which invests even the Western thought of that "place of dreams." Narratives and anecdotes are rendered with a fluent grace of style which does not quite escape weakness—the fault of its quality—but which succeeds in bringing the reader very closely into touch with the Japanese character as Mr. Hearn conceives it. Very lovely, very pathetic, and full of such haunting significance as one finds in the flowerlike faces of the Japanese women is the story of Haru, and hardly less so that of Komiko. It is an achievement to have kept them so pure and so tender, and so within the Oriental compass. The history, too, of the Samaral youth who left home and religion, only to come back to them after long sojourning in Western countries, understanding better than before their worth and beauty, is suggestive, and gives an interesting picture of the clean, frugal life of the typical Samaral.

It is when Mr. Hearn leaves his delineations of personality for the field of philosophical speculation that he falls into what seems unpleasantly like special pleading. His charm of manner does not forsake him, but his foundation of sound argument, based on absolute facts, trembles perceptibly. The arguments are not sound enough and the facts are not absolute enough to sustain any very elaborate philosophic structure. One suspects a man, as the sparks fly upward, who is capable of the following logic:

> It seems to me that the character of our footgear signifies more than is commonly supposed. The footgear represents in itself a check upon individual freedom. Perhaps we submit to conventions the most absurd of any existing in any civilization, because we have too long submitted to the tyranny of shoemakers. There may be defects in our politics, in our social ethics, in our religious system, more or less related to the habit of wearing leather shoes.

There may be, but we think it would puzzle Mr. Hearn to point them out in detail. Yet the moral that he is pointing in this particular instance—the ability of the Japanese laborer to travel without the impediments of the Englishman, that is—is worthy of consideration, together with many other of the comparisons Mr. Hearn makes between the Eastern and the Western civilization, and which are pretty consistently derogatory to the latter.

He does not view with enthusiasm the results of Occidental influence, and he is not willing to admit that they will prevail to the extent that has been prophesied, his conviction being that the commerce of the country will be left finally in the hands of the Japanese themselves; and we should be inclined to follow his argument with a good deal of interest if we had not been so frightened at the outset by arguments of the boot-and-shoe type.

He tells us old merchants already declare that further expansion of the ports will only mean the "growth of a native competitive commerce that must eventually dislodge foreign merchants"; and he adds that the "commercial conquest of the foreign settlements, which he thinks will certainly be achieved, will prove even better than the war with China Japan's real place among the nations." There is even less promise held out to expectant Christianity than is allowed foreign merchants. "Christian mission work must be left to native missionaries; for just as Buddhism never took definite form in Japan until the teaching of its doctrines was left entirely to Japanese priests, so Christianity will never take any fixed shape until it has been so remodeled as to harmonize with the emotional and social life of the race. Even thus remodeled, it can scarcely hope to exist except in the form of a few small sects"—a state of things that seems to give Mr. Hearn a great deal of satisfaction.

He does not feel that Japanese morals can be much improved by the adoption of Western standards. Their morals have been very good, indeed, relatively speaking, and they had time, he thinks, under the "quiet, benevolent, patriarchal rule," to practice virtues that he fears will be crowded out in a more hurried existence. If he is not entirely sure about the morals, he has no doubt at all about the manners, and he quotes a friend as authority that "the English language itself has been a demoralizing influence."

One could hardly write a book of suggestions concerning the inner life of the East without discussion of Buddhism, and although Mr. Hearn is nowhere lacking in zeal, it is, perhaps, here that he shows it most, concerning himself very earnestly with the idea of pre-existence of the compound soul, and with the doctrine of Karma. He flits nervously from Prof. Huxley and Mr. Spencer, in the West, to the compositions of Japanese students, in the East, and goes even so far as to raise the primitive Shinto belief—the ancestor worship of old Japan—to a plane of reconcilability with modern science:

> The most interesting sub-theory of this ancient spiritualism is that which explains the impulses and acts of men as due to the influence of the dead. This hypothesis no modern thinker can declare irrational, since it can claim justification from the scientific doctrine of psychological evolution, according to which each living brain represents the structural work of innumerable dead lives—each character a more or less imperfectly balanced sum of countless dead experiences with good and evil. Unless we deny psychological heredity, we cannot honestly deny that our impulses and feelings, and the higher capacities evolved through the feelings, have literally been shaped by the dead and bequeathed to us by the dead.

Thus does Mr. Hearn play with the two great instruments that have done so much to shape the world's course—superstition and science—but he does not succeed in making them identical, except as the juggler succeeds in swallowing his sword; the appearance is there, but not the reality.

The account of Buddhism as it obtains among the people would have been still more interesting and enlightening to the general reader had Mr. Hearn given a brief definition of the original Nirvana—the Nirvana of Gaborna, which, according to the most modern investigation, appears to have been a state to be attained to before, instead of after, death—a state of mind which is salvation from the sorrows of earth, because purified from craving and the three fires of lust, hatred, and delusion, and raised to the realization of "righteousness, earnest thought, wisdom, and freedom sublime."

But, with all reservations made, it must be admitted that Mr. Hearn's book possesses exceptional attractiveness, and may do no little harm in charming people to unsound as well as sound conclusions. It is hard to resist enthusiasm linked to imagination and more than usual power of expression.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Messrs. Putnam announce that they will include the writings of Monroe in their series devoted to the Fathers of the Republic. The editor will be S. M. Hamilton, who for many years has had charge of the manuscripts in the State Department at Washington. Monroe's writings will be issued in a style uniform with the other works in the series, and will make four volumes.

—The second half of Barras's "Memoirs" will be ready this month, translated by Charles E. Roche. An English paper says Barras continues his attacks on Mme. de Staël, Talleyrand, Foucé, and Bonaparte, and "pursues Josephine beyond the grave." Accounts are given of interviews with Murat in 1814, with Jerome at Lyons, and with Carnot.

—Bradford Torrey's new book, "Spring Notes from Tennessee," will be issued this month by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—During the present month Macmillan & Co. expect to bring out "Ulster as It Is, or Twenty-eight Years' Experience as an Irish Editor," by Thomas Wright, who has written several historical works.

—George H. Richmond & Co. announce that they will soon publish "Poems by Caroline and Alice Duer," only a few of which have ever appeared in print; a volume entitled "Songs from the Greek," being translations by Jane Minot Sedgwick; a novel of New-York life, by Pauline King, entitled "Alida Craig," dealing with certain phases in the life of an artist and an actress; a novel by James Cowan, entitled "Daybreak: A Romance of an Old World," the scene of which is mostly laid in our neighboring planet, Mars.

—Macmillan & Co.'s useful and interesting periodical, called Book Reviews, will have in the April number a paper by Max Nordau on Alfred Austin, whom he describes as the most perfect incarnation of Anglo-Saxonism in literature. As an example of the class of writing which this periodical prints, mention may be made of an article in the March number, on Daniel Defoe, by Prof. H. Morse Stephens.

—Orders sent to publishers are often of a curious character. Mistakes as to titles are constant jokes of the trade. "Enoch in a Garden," for "Enoch Arden," is still common. Numerous orders are received in Summer from the seaside, such as this: "Pray send $25 worth of your most approved recent fiction. There are more ladies than gentlemen in the family." The last paragraph is understood as a warning. Occasionally, in a general order of this character, there is added "Nothing Frenchy." An order recently received and forwarded read: "Send me C. O. D. twenty pounds of general history." Some natural curiosity was excited as to why anybody should want history by the pound. The reason of the purchaser was later understood. He was a traveling salesman, and fond of books. He paid a certain rate for freight, and was entitled to carry in his baggage just twenty pounds more, and so he filled up with history. Here is an equally singular order: "Please send me three feet and seven inches of books, adapted to the requirements of the patients in the —— Hospital." This order was given by a well-known philanthropist, who visits many charitable institutions in New-York. Whenever he sees a vacant shelf in the library of a hospital he takes out a foot rule, and, calculating the gap, sends an order for books, limiting it to a fixed linear measurement. During his useful life this man has filled up a thousand or more yards of shelving in hospitals with good books.

—There is a new library pest, a devourer of books, and it is called the Nicobium hirtum—the latter scientific name indicative, probably, of how it can injure books. It belongs to the coleopterous family. The larvae are the troublesome ones, and attack particularly the soft paper found in old volumes. These larvae have clinging powers, and when shaken off a book, may crawl up from the ground, and again seek their literary pastures. The larvae develop into beetles from 0.12 to 0.16 of an inch in length. On the backs of these beetles there are bands which distinguish them from other book pests. We are indebted to Southern Europe for the Nicobium hirtum. The damage it has done has been done in libraries in the Southern States. Modern paper, not being of pure fibre as was old paper, is less subject to the attacks of the book worm. If resin, pipe clay, and other falsifications enter into our book paper, the material is indigestible as food, and is not so much relished as were the papers in books of a hundred years ago.

—Emile Zola's "Rome" is to be published May 10.

—Alphonse Daudet will go to Florence, Venice, Rome, and Naples. He leaves Paris in the first week of April.

—Brittany is to erect a pantheon to its great men, numbering eighty-six. The architect of the monument is Lucien Roy.

—Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., who were formerly in Williams Street, and more recently have been in East Tenth Street, have removed to the Presbyterian Building, at 156 Fifth Avenue, thus joining in the movement which has now carried nearly all the book publishers of this city to that neighborhood.

—The new firm of Bonnell, Silver & Co. of 24 West Twenty-second Street have in hand several new books by well-known authors for publication in the Autumn.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES FOR HOME AND SCHOOL. With Special Reference to Dr. Felix Flugel's Universal Dictionary. Edited by Prof. Schmidt and G. Tanger. In Two Volumes. 8vo. New-York: Lemcke & Buechner, successors to B. Westermann & Co. $4.50.

POEMS BY JOHN KEATS. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Arlo Bates. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS, AND OTHER TALES. By Belgian Writers. Translated by Edith Wingate Rinder. 16mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

THE CAPTURED CUNARDER. An Episode of the Atlantic. By William H. Rideing. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. 75 cents.

KRIEGSPIEL: THE WAR GAME. By Francis Hindes Groome. 12mo. New-York: Ward, Lock & Bowden. $1.50.

A FLASH OF SUMMER. The Story of a Simple Woman's Life. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

HISTORY OF THE MONETARY LEGISLATION AND OF THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, Embracing Rare and Valuable Documents. By the Hon. Robert E. Preston. To Which Is Added a Speech on Our Currency System. By the Hon. James E. Eckels. 8vo. Philadelphia: John J. McVey. 25 cents.

HER SENATOR. A Novel. By Archibald C. Gunter. 12mo. New-York: The Home Publishing Company.

THE MIGHTY ATOM. By Marie Corelli. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

VERA VORONTZOFF. By Sonia Kovalevsky. Rendered into English by Anna von Rydingsvard. 18mo. Boston and New-York: Lamson, Wolff & Co. $1.25.

PEBBLES AND SHELLS. Verses by Clarence Hawkes. With Illustrations by Elbridge Kingsley. 12mo. Northampton, Mass.: Picturesque Publishing Company.

THE ROAD TO CASTALY. By Alice Brown. 18mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

IMMENSEE. By Theodor Storm. Edited, with Notes and a Vocabulary, by H. S. Beresford-Webb. 18mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 40 cents.

IN THE VILLAGE OF VIGER. By Duncan Campbell Scott. 18mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

SOME FRETFUL HUSBANDS, TOO.

A Woman Objects to One-Sided Discussion of Sexes.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Two extracts from The North American Review appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday, March 29, under the headings, "The Discontented Woman" and "The Fretful Ones," wherein reference is again made to the woman who would rather do fancy work than housework, and she is again advised to make her housework seem the loftiest toil.

One is somewhat wearied by the persistent attacks upon one's sex made by that didactic monthly, whose editors, we suppose, are responsible for what appears in its pages, since only those who are asked contribute. Having tried vainly to solve the problem, "Is life worth living?" we are now confronted in that vivacious journal with woman's sinfulness in rebelling against backaches and general exhaustion resulting from cooking her husband's dinner. Nothing is said about breakfast, dishwashing, bedmaking, sweeping, sewing, and heaven and woman only knows what other menial duties, beside caring for the children, which poets and women who have none seem to consider a pastime and joy.

The contributor to The Review is doubtless a woman, wrought up in some way to a pitch of sentimental heroics, ensconced in an armchair, reading at her leisure, while "peasant girls"—well trained ones, I am sure—are performing the "loftiest duties" of womanhood for her. Really, it is amusing. Only one at ease in Zion writes or talks in that strain. As I am not a woman who cooks her husband's dinned, and who toils not while "dabbling in art," nor spins while "embroidering pillow shams," I speak not from personal experience, but from observation.

While there certainly are many of my sex who belong to "the fretful ones," there are more who silently, uncomplainingly, and cheerfully wear out their health and weary their souls by daily and hourly tasks too heavy for body and mind. Some have sympathetic husbands, who deplore what they cannot alter, and some have not. Such things are equally divided, I think.

Perhaps something might be said in the imperial Review amended to about "the fretful ones" of the other sex, who expect their wives, after an entire day spent in household labors, to appear radiant and fresh upon their return, or the "discontented ones" who, after wasting their own substance in "extravagant expenditure," borrow from their wives the fortunes they possess, large or small, to throw away in the same disheartening manner.

It is only fair to hear both sides of a question, and I do not remember to have seen this point of view taken in The North American Review. Having, at the end of many years, a husband as much my lover as in the beginning, my lance is broken for my sex from pure motives of justice. For my own part, I think the question one of the individual, rather than the sex, but one is tired of having it discussed entirely on one side.—H. W. F.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 2, 1896.

JACOB LITT SECURES THE STAR.

The Old Wallack Theatre Has Changed Hands Again.

Jacob Litt, the producer of melodrama and the owner of several of the most popular of these plays, has cast his eye on the Star Theatre as a good piece of property for him to control in this city, and has taken from Manager Sanford a sub-lease for the rest of this season.

Mr. Litt has just produced two melodramas in the Star, "The War of Wealth" and "The Last Stroke," both of which have been very successful, and this fact has given him a good opinion of the value of this theatre for his peculiar line of work in this city. He has extensive offices here, and the headquarters of his business are in New-York, but he has hitherto had no theatre.

The Star Theatre is already sublet to Manager Sanford. The lease and building were bought from Theodore Moss by Neil Burgess last Summer, and Mr. Burgess opened in the house in November with a new play, "The Year One," which was a dismal failure. Then, after the revival for a few weeks of "The County Fair," Mr. Burgess started on a road tour, subletting the theatre to Manager Sanford. Mr. Litt has secured the house, under a second sub-lease from Mr. Sanford. The policy of the Star Theatre will be fixed. It will be devoted entirely to melodrama, chiefly to the productions of Manager Litt.

Many School Teachers Misled.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I see on reading the bill that affects school teachers that, as stated in your admirable editorials on this subject, a competent teacher has nothing to lose and much to gain by the proposed changes.

The fact is that we have been misled as to the provisions of this act, and that not one in a thousand of the teachers who signed the petition recently presented at Albany had any definite ideas about the bill against the passage of which she protested.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.

New-York, April 3, 1896.

Two Bishops Will Preach.

Easter services in the Pro-Cathedral, 130 Stanton Street, will begin with an early celebration of the rite of holy communion at 7 o'clock in the morning. The sacrament will be administered by Bishop Potter, who will also make an address. The Sunday school will meet at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 10:30 o'clock will be the regular morning service, with the sacrament of holy communion and sermon by the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho. In the evening, at 8 o'clock, will be the usual vesper service, with a sermon by the Rev. Francis R. Bateman, minister in charge.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

PARASOLS

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. announce that their annual **Easter** display of parasols is now ready.

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UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

TWO YOUNG INDIANS RIDE TO DEATH

They Had Murdered a White Man and Stoically Meet Their Fate.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

The best of the modern instances of the sort of bravado that leads an Indian to his death was related the other day, when Capt. G. W. H. Stouch of the Third Infantry, Indian Agent at Tongue River, and Major McLaughlin, Indian Inspector, met on a Northern Pacific train and got to exchanging reminiscences. There are few men in the country who have had as much experience among the red men as they. Capt. Stouch has spent practically all his life on the frontier and generally among the Indians, and when the policy of the Interior Department was changed a few years ago and army officers were made Indian Agents, he was sent out on detached duty as agent to the Northern Cheyennes. Major McLaughlin has been an agent among the Sioux for twenty-four years. It was Capt. Stouch's connection with the Cheyennes that brought out the story bearing on the Indian's contempt for death which was told on the train.

In the Fall of 1889 a white man was killed by the Northern Cheyennes. The name of the man is forgotten now, though his death came very near causing an Indian war. He was buried, and that was the end of him. But the manner of his taking off led to trouble. He was a herder for his uncle, who was a cattleman of some prominence on Tongue River, and the uncle insisted on a blood atonement for the death of his nephew. The matter was inquired into by Capt. Stouch, and he found out who the culprits were readily enough.

The Northern Cheyennes are a fairly decent set of Indians and have not been contaminated to any extent by contact with the whites. They are perhaps nearer to the state of nature than any other of the northern tribes. In the tribe there were a couple of young fellows just budding into manhood. They were too young to have had any part in the wars of their people, and all they knew of actual warfare was from the stories that the warriors and the old men of the tribe told, and they were fired with a desire to establish a reputation by taking a white scalp. During the sun dance in the previous August they had been raised to the dignity of warriors, and they wanted to do something that would bring them distinction in the tribe. So they hit upon the plan of killing the young herder. Major McLaughlin tells the rest of the story:

"The murder was a cold-blooded affair, and the white people were very much incensed. The uncle invoked the aid of the Government to secure the arrest of the murderers. Capt. Stouch made a demand on the Indians for their surrender to the authorities. The Indians wanted to compromise. They made the usual proposition to atone for the death by turning over ponies and blankets to the uncle. But the uncle would not have it. He wanted the murderers, and the authorities finally made arrangements to take them by force. Two or three companies of the Third Infantry, under Capt. Stouch, were sent to the agency, and the Indians were given to understand that the boys must be given up. They sent word to Capt. Stouch that the boys would not give themselves up, but that they would show the whites that an Indian knew how to die.

"The Captain was not sure of the intentions of the Indians, and he stipulated a time when he would expect the murderers. The Indians sent word that if he would have his troops at a certain point, indicating the place where the herder was killed, the young men would be delivered. On the appointed day Capt. Stouch had his soldiers on the spot. The men were mounted, and they were drawn up along the end of a little ravine, in which the body of the murdered man had been found. At the upper end of the ravine was the entire tribe of Indians. I could hear distinctly a number of old men and women singing the death chant, and I suspected that the boys were going to commit suicide. The scene was impressive. It was rather late in the Fall, but the day was beautifully clear. The crowd of Indians at the head of their line and the line of soldiers at the other stood out like great pieces of sculpture against the blue sky. The Indians began to crowd up to the end of the ravine, and we noticed that many of them were mounted. These kept in the van of the body, and when they reached the head of the gully they began singing the death song and waving their guns. Suddenly two mounted men started out of the bunch and rode wildly down on the line of soldiers.

"The young men were nearly naked and they carried repeating rifles, which they began emptying into the closely drawn ranks of the soldiers. Capt. Stouch instantly gave the command to fire at the men, but their wild movements made it difficult to hit them. They, on the contrary, fired with a great deal of accuracy and had killed or wounded a half dozen of the troopers' horses before they had advanced a hundred yards. At the first volley from the troops the horse ridden by one Indian fell dead. The young fellow fell behind his horse and continued firing at the troops. He killed a number of horses, but did not touch a man. The other fellow rode straight on, singing his death song, and shouting as he rode. There must have been some hundred shots fired at him, but it was not apparent that any of them reached, for he rode straight at the line of troops screeching dreadfully, and before the men knew it he had passed the line and was a dozen yards away. Then a number of them turned and fired at him, and he and his horse fell dead together.

"In the meantime the other Indian lay behind the barrier formed by the body of his horse, and fired at the troops as fast as he could. The end came when a half-breed employe at the agency ran along the side of the ravine until he could get a shot at the Indian. Then, as the murderer raised his head for a shot after reloading his rifle, a bullet struck him fairly in the temple and split his head open. The soldiers lost a dozen horses, and it was rather a remarkable thing that not a bullet hit man. Through all the din of the firing there could be heard the deep intoning of the death chant sung by hundreds of voices in the Indian camp. The affair fairly illustrated the fact that a Cheyenne knows how to die."

A Busy Preacher.

From The Richmond (Va.) Presbyterian.

One of our Virginia pastors on Sunday, March 22, preached three times, and rode seventeen miles; on Monday he rode about the same distance, through rain and snow, visiting his people, and the next day he rode thirty-one miles to marry a couple; and so had not time, he says, to write something we wanted from his pen. There is a great deal of such faithful and untiring work in our ministry in all the States.

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REGARDED AS DANGEROUS

THE OPTICIANS' BILL FINDS LITTLE FAVOR WITH THE LEGISLATORS.

Provisions of the Measure Are Considered to be Altogether Too Indefinite—The Effect Would Be to Put an Extensive Business into the Hands of a Very Few—Little Likelihood that the Bill Will Ever Emerge from Committee.

ALBANY, April 3.—Some amendment must be made in the so-called "Opticians'" bill which is now pending in the Assembly Committee on Public Health, or the committee will never allow it to see daylight outside the committee room.

This bill, which bears the title of "An act to incorporate the Optical Society of the State of New-York, for the purpose of improving and regulating the practice of dispensing and refracting opticians in this State," has attracted considerable attention and discussion since it was introduced, Feb. 6.

It was presented by P. J. Andrews of New-York, and at once sent to the Committee on Public Health. Two or three hearings have been given on it, and the committee has briefly considered it in executive session, but without action. Further consideration was set for Thursday, but because of other engagements of members of the committee it was postponed until next week.

As originally introduced, the bill provided that the Optical Society, which was made a corporate body by the act, was to appoint a board of examiners to examine all persons applying for certificates to practice as dispensing or refracting opticians. Laying aside technical phrases and words, a "dispensing optician" is one who fills prescriptions for spectacles or eyeglasses; a "refracting optician" is one who adapts them to the sight.

The Board created what was called a "trust" in the fitting of spectacles. Arbitrary and undefined powers were placed in the hands of the Optical Society, and provision was made for the assessment of a fee of $25 from every spectacle dealer in the State. The duties of this new corporate body were thus set forth:

Section 2. To investigate all complaints of disregard, noncompliance or violation of the provisions of this act, and to bring all such cases to the notice of the proper prosecuting officer in each county.

Sec. 3. Any person may obtain a certificate without passing the examination provided for in this act who at the time of the passage of this act is carrying on the business on his own account of executing ophthalmic prescriptions for lenses, or is adapting glasses to the sight, or who is acting for and as a principal at one or other of the offices of a person engaged in such business.

Sec. 4. Any person entitled to a certificate, as provided for in Section 3 of this act, who shall not within ninety days after the incorporation of the Optical Society of the State of New-York, as herein provided, make a written application to such society for a certificate, accompanied by a written statement signed by him and duly verified before an officer authorized to administer oaths within this State, fully setting forth the grounds upon which he claims such certificate, shall be deemed to have waived his right to a certificate under the provisions of said section.

Sec. 5. A certificate shall not be granted to any person under the provisions of Section 3 of this act unless such person pays to said society a fee of $25 for such certificate.

Sec. 6. The said society shall determine what preliminary qualifications are essential for applicants who are not eligible to apply for certificates under the provisions of Section 3, and shall make such regulations for the examination of said applicants, the granting of certificates and the payment of fees to the society, as it may deem proper.

Sec. 7. No certificate shall be granted to any applicant who fails to pass the examination or who refuses to pay the fees provided for in Section 6 of this act.

Some important changes have been agreed to by the committee. One of them reduces the fee from $25 to $5 for those who are now in the business of selling or fitting glasses, and who take out certificates. Another change proposed provides that in order to secure a certificate without examination a spectacle dealer or fitter must have been in the business for at least three years. Another proposed change is that the Board of Regents shall select the examining board from names suggested by the Optical Society.

But even these changes the bill is considered far from the limit of safe legislation, and unless further changes are made it is likely to remain in a pigeonhole.

There is lack of definiteness in prescribing the qualifications of one who is fitted. Members of the committee would like to know something of the nature of the examination which the Optical Society proposes to give those who want certificates. It is putting the business into the hands of a few men, and it is considered a dangerous principle to legislate to the end that such an extensive business may be controlled by a few men.

The committee, it is said, will not give any further public hearings, and its members are likely to show sufficient wisdom to drop the bill.

OBJECTS TO THE ACETYLENE BILL.

Corporation Counsel Scott Files a Brief with the Legislature.

ALBANY, April 3.—Corporation Counsel Scott of New-York City has filed with the Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply a brief against the Acetylene Gas bill. He objects on the ground that the streets of New-York City will suffer, while the people receive no benefit. He says:

The City of New-York objects to the passage of the bill in the interests of the streets. It has expended in the last year for new pavements, mainly of asphalt, $1,000,000, and plans are drawn and approved for the expenditure of $1,000,000 more for the same purpose this year. There are now seven lines of gas mains in the city. The East River Company has been for two years now disturbing and practically destroying the pavements of the city, and probably will continue for two years more, to complete its work. The city protests against allowing another company to start in to lay an entirely new system, with the right to tear up any street from one end to the other of the city.

Mr. Scott further objects, because there is no guarantee of any benefit to the public from cheaper gas and better light. This company is distinctly allowed to charge the same price per thousand feet as the existing companies, and Section 2 provides that this company, "for gas of greater illuminating power of the standard of purity established by law, may charge a proportionately increased price per thousand feet."

APPROPRIATIONS INCREASED.

The Raines Law Will Cost $230,000 at the Very Outset.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Finance Committee of the Senate to-day reported the Appropriations bill with an increase of $599,378.80 over the Appropriations bill of 1895. Senator Mullin explained that the increase was mainly due to a $150,000 appropriation for the officials under the Raines bill, increases of $20,000 to the Adirondack survey, Capitol Superintendent, $30,000; National Guard, $17,000; Attorney General, $6,000; Controller, $3,000; civil service, $2,000; Thomas Asylum, $4,000, and other small items. The Assembly increase over last year is $386,878. The net Senate increase is $180,000. The total of the bill for 1895 was $9,713,960.67; for 1896, $10,330,339.74.

The appropriation of $150,000 for the State Excise Commissioner is to pay the expenses of the Commissioner for a year, commencing Oct. 1 next. The State money received from excise goes directly into the State Treasury.

The Supply bill will vote $80,000 for the Excise Commissioner for his expenses from now until Oct. 1 next.

Board of Arbitration.

ALBANY, April 3.—Gov. Morton to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

As a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, Charles L. Phipps of Rockaway, as the Republican representative to succeed Gilbert Robinson, Jr., of Troy, from May 19 next.

William H. H. Webster of Buffalo, as the representative of the labor organizations, to succeed Edward Feeney of Brooklyn, from May 19 next.

The third member of the board is William Purcell of Rochester, (Dem.)

Notes at the Capitol.

—Assemblyman Hart has introduced a bill creating a Bureau of Gas Fitting in the New-York City Department of Buildings. Three Inspectors of gas fitting shall be appointed as other Building Department employes, at a salary of $1,200 each. The bureau is to have charge of the construction, care, and management of the work of gas fitting carried on in New-York City.

—Mr. French's bill providing that the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in New-York City may be erected without regard to the French public monument law, has been reported favorably to the House.

—A bill to incorporate John K. Erskine, Alexander Van Cott, and Ernst G. Hay as the American Title Insurance and Trust Company, capital $500,000, has been introduced by Assemblyman Marshall.

—The nominations of Newton Aldrich of Gouverneur as a State Charity Commissioner, and of Hendrick S. Holden of Syracuse as a member of the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission, have been confirmed by the Senate.

—The bill authorizing the New-York City Parcel Dispatch Company to construct pneumatic tubes in New-York and Brooklyn has gone to the House with a favorable report.

—A bill permitting New-York City policemen and firemen to ride free on all railroads and to use telephones without charge has gone to third reading in the Senate.

—Assemblyman Davidson has introduced a bill compelling the New-York Street Cleaning Commissioner to employ ex-soldiers and sailors regardless of the age limit.

—Assemblyman Sanger has introduced a bill empowering the Superintendent of Banking to order banks to cease operations that would impair their credit.

—The Senate Finance Committee will not report the State Grain Elevator bill, and Senator Grady will try to have the committee discharged.

—The Assembly bill extending to four years the terms of Kings County Coroners has been advanced to third reading in the Senate.

—The Assembly has adopted a memorial to Congress urging the passage of the bill to pension ex-prisoners of war.

—A bill creating Brooklyn City Marshals to take the place of constables, has been reported favorably to the House.

—Senator Chahoon has introduced a bill reducing interest on unpaid taxes and redemptions from 10 to 6 per cent.

—The bill compelling New-York Police Commissioners to give policemen time to vote has passed the Assembly.

—The Scarlet Fever Hospital bill, which has passed the Senate, has been favorably reported to the House.

—The Assembly has passed a bill authorizing New-York City to issue $5,000,000 school bonds.

—Assemblyman Zurn has introduced a bill limiting the height of billboards to 6 feet.

—The New-York School bill has been made a special order in the Assembly for Thursday.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
THE GOUT WATER.

This Water Goes by Special Order to Paris as Well as to Hot Springs.

FOR URIC ACID DIATHESIS, GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEPHRITIC COLIC, CALCULI, ETC.

Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, of Paris (formerly of Baltimore), *Suggester of Lithia as a Solvent for* URIC ACID, says: "Nothing I could say could add to the well-known reputation of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER I have frequently used it with good results in URIC ACID DIATHESIS, RHEUMATISM and GOUT, and with this object I have ordered it to Europe from Coleman & Rogers, of Baltimore. *Lithia is in no form so valuable as where it exists in the Carbonate, the form in which it is found in* BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Nature's mode of solution and division in water which has passed through Lepidolite and Spodumene Mineral formations.

Dr. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of University of New York: "For the past four years I have used

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in the treatment of chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys occurring in Gouty and Rheumatic subjects, with marked benefit."

Dr. ALGERNON S. GARNETT, Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"My experience in the use of

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is limited to treatment of GOUT, RHEUMATISM and that hybrid disease, 'RHEUMATIC GOUT' (so-called), which is in contradistinction to the Rheumatoid Arthritis of Garrod.

"*I have had excellent results from this water in these affections, both in my own person and in the treatment of patients for whom I have prescribed it.* Of course the remedial agent is its contained Alkalies and their solvent properties.

"Hence it is a prophylactic as well as a remedy in NEPHRITIC COLIC and forming CALCULI, when due to a redundancy of LITHIC ACID."

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"It not only eliminates from the blood the deleterious agents before it crystallizes, *but dissolves it in the form of Calculi*, at least to a size that renders its passage along the ureters and urethra comparatively easy."

Dr. T. B. BUCHANAN, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

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BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

SPRING NO. 2. I have made use of this Water for GOUT in my own person and prescribed it for patients similarly suffering, with the most decided beneficial results. I take pleasure in advising GOUTY patients to these Springs."

Dr. G. W. LAWRENCE, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"I prescribe

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with great confidence in URIC ACID DIATHESIS, GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

"When travelling it is my habit to use this water *as a guarantee of getting a pure water.*"

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is for sale by Druggists and Grocers generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, $5.00 f. o. b., at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent FREE on application. Rooms open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

ROSES AT 15 CENTS A DOZEN.

Violets and Lilies Equally as Cheap in San Francisco.

From The San Francisco Call, March 28.

There is a merry war among the San Francisco roses. Florists have piled their shops full to the ceiling with the choicest flowers of the season, and are offering them at prices which would make a Londoner, New-Yorker, or Paris dealer drop dead with amazement.

Early in the season several dealers placarded their shops with the announcement that the choicest cut roses would be sold in quantities to suit for 65 cents per dozen. The other dealers saw the cut and put out bigger signboards, offering roses at 50 cents.

Violets were put to the front also, and were offered at 10 cents per bunch, and finally down to two bunches for 5 cents in some places. Each bunch contained as many violets as a man could cover with a large-sized hand opened to its fullest extent.

When lilacs came in they also were enlisted in the war, and yesterday they were being offered in the florists' shops on Sutter, Post, and Geary Streets at 10 cents per bunch, each bunch being as big as a flat Dutch cabbage of adult growth.

Hotter and hotter raged the battle, and lower and lower fell the prices, until roses were offered yesterday at 25 cents per dozen, and in two or three shops at 15 cents. Nor were they stale or wilted specimens, or of the common varieties. They comprised all shades of tint, perfume, and elegance. Among them were La France, Jacqueminot, Gloire de Dijon, Marechal Niel, and the gorgeous deep velvet blush rose, whose perfume is so rich and generous that it renders the air almost burdensome, tea and moss roses, and yellow, and white, and pink, and crimson, and purple were massed in the general slaughter of prices.

Around Lotta's Fountain the air is sweet with the fragrance of roses, lilacs, and violets, the boys selling them to the passers-by at 5 and 10 cents a bunch.

"This war of cut rates on cut flowers can't last long," remarked a florist yesterday. "The big dealers are losing money and the small fry are barely making a living. Something will have to drop pretty soon, and then prices will go up to a living point. The trouble is that there are too many people in the business, and too many flowers are grown. In this climate they may be raised out of doors all Winter, and that's what knocks the business."

A Useful Craze.

From The London World.

When was a fashion so happily hit upon
As girls with the "bikes" they so gracefully sit upon.
Food for the comic to exercise wit upon,
Pounding his brains to rig up a new skit upon,
Tempting the cynic his spite to emit upon,
Pages in fanciful papers are writ upon,
Fun in the street when a dowdy is lit upon,
Covered with garments that don't sit a bit upon
Figure that daintiest frock wouldn't fit upon,
Mirth for the million because they are split upon
Merely a matter of togs.

Ten Called Him Papa All at Once.

From The Chicago

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Queen's Necklace—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Slave—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Vaudeville; Promenade Concert—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Der Militaerstaat—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Baseball—3:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
TROCADERO—Vaudeville—Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	35	28	32
6 A. M.	34	26	30
9 A. M.	39	28	32
12 M.	44	30	35
4 P. M.	46	33	36
6 P. M.	46	29	33
9 P. M.	44	27	29
12 P. M.	40	25	26

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....31.63
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....30.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....44.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Cold.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

"CONFIDENTIAL" AND "PRACTICAL."

The special agents to be appointed under the liquor-tax law "shall be deemed the confidential agents of the State Commissioner." That is the language of the law and reveals one of its chief purposes, which is to make of the Commissioner and his deputies and other subordinates a power in politics to be used for party advantage. The only object of making the agents "confidential" was to enable the Commissioner to appoint them without competitive examinations, but that purpose and that label will not give a confidential character to the duties of the agents or to their official relation to the Commissioner, or make it impracticable to ascertain their "merit and fitness" by competitive examinations.

These are primarily questions of fact to be determined by the duties of the agents as prescribed by the law. "Under the direction of the Commissioner and as required by him," they are to "investigate all matters relating to the collection of liquor taxes and penalties under this act and in relation to the compliance with law by persons engaged in the traffic in liquors." Any such special agent "may enter any place where liquors are sold at any time when the same is open, and may examine any liquor-tax certificate granted or purported to have been granted in pursuance of law," and he may "investigate any other matters in connection with the sale of liquor, and shall make complaints of violations of this act as provided for other officers in Section 37 hereof." Section 37 hereof makes it the duty of various officers, including these special agents, "having notice or knowledge of any violation of the provisions of this act to immediately notify the District Attorney of the county in which such violation occurs by a statement under oath of the fact of such violation," and, again, they are authorized "in the performance of their duties" to enter upon any premises "where the traffic in liquors is carried on or liquors are exposed for sale at any time when such premises are open."

These are the only provisions in the law in which the special agents are mentioned at all, and they make possible two views of the purpose of creating them. According to one view, they have the character of Inspectors to see that the law is complied with by those whose duty it is to levy and collect the taxes and to account for the proceeds of taxes and penalties, and to see whether the law is observed by those subject to it and make complaints of violation. This is an official function to be exercised in behalf of the public for an honest and impartial enforcement of the law. There is nothing about it requiring secrecy or confidential relations.

Another view of the case is that these agents are meant to be spies of the State Commissioner to carry out secret and confidential arrangements under which the law may not be strictly complied with or closely observed, but may be evaded or disregarded, or, in other words, "construed liberally" and "enforced with discretion," according to instructions given to the agents. This view implies, as a matter of course, the use of the whole power of control and supervision for party benefit, and the abuse and corruption to which it would lead can be readily imagined.

We have very little doubt that this latter view was that of the men who framed and passed the law. Senator RAINES says that he believes that the "practical sort of officials needed to carry out satisfactorily the law's provisions cannot be obtained if candidates are taken from competitive schedules." This shows plainly that it was his view, and he ought to know what was aimed at. But while the politicians had their plans and purposes, they were not bold enough to enact them into law. They gave the statute a character of decency in this regard, intending to bend it to their purpose afterward, and the phrase "confidential agents" was to mark the flexible point.

Now, whether they can carry their evil design into effect will depend upon the Governor, who has professed a purpose in regard to the law quite different from theirs. No actual duty of the agents, as defined in the law and to be performed in the interest of the public, can give them a confidential relation to the Commissioner in any legitimate sense. Those duties are such as to make it not merely practicable, but highly desirable, that their appointment should be made "according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained" by competitive examinations. Gov. MORTON needs no legal or official advice on that point, and no such advice can shield him from his full responsibility. It is for him absolutely to say whether or not these places shall be put in the competitive schedule under the civil service rules, and his duty to put them there is perfectly clear. No matter what any legal adviser or any board of his own making may say, his duty is defined by the Constitution of the State, and he will not be allowed to evade it. Any attempt to do so will be promptly met by proceedings to compel a compliance with the Constitutional requirement.

ENGLISH BIMETALLISM.

The full reports of the debate in the House of Commons (March 17) on the question of bimetallism bring out more clearly than was at first to be seen the position of the British Government. They also show that that position is just the same under the Union Cabinet with Lord SALISBURY as it was under the Liberal Cabinets with Lord ROSEBERY or Mr. GLADSTONE. It is really very simple. The Government recognizes that there is serious mischief done by the fluctuating relation between the market value of silver and that of gold. It admits that most of this mischief is connected with the administration of India. It will do anything that seems practicable to remove the mischief, to make and keep the relative values steady, and it is particularly ready to make a change in the mint practice in India. But one thing it will not do. It will not give up the gold standard for the United Kingdom and for the great gold-standard colonies of Australia and Canada. It may be said, also, that even as to India it will insist on what amounts to the gold standard, because, while the mints there may be opened to the unlimited coinage at a fixed ratio of silver which shall be legal tender there, all foreign commerce will still be conducted on a gold standard. And this must be true until not only Great Britain but the other financial powers give up that standard.

Mr. BALFOUR was the only speaker in the House of Commons of any importance who supported even the theory of bimetallism, and he adhered plainly and strongly to the policy of the Government of which he is a member. We cannot but respect Mr. BALFOUR. We are quite unable to agree with his view of the facts on which he bases his theory. We are by no means persuaded that the use of silver as a legal-tender metal under a ratio agreed to by the chief powers would be sure to keep its market value at the same ratio. We should regard such an agreement as an experiment. We know of no sufficient data on which to infer its exact outcome. It is our judgment that the demand for silver caused by such an agreement cannot be foretold with any certainty, and that its effect upon market value, until the experiment has been made, would be a matter for "a priori" reasoning, which in finance is too often only a fine name for guessing. Yet we have a good deal of respect for a responsible party leader who frankly avows and earnestly supports a theory rejected by his fellow-leaders, while for reasons of the highest expediency he declines to oppose them in the policy they have determined on.

Meanwhile it is to be noted that the net outcome of the debate in the Commons is that whatever Great Britain finally may do in the matter, it will be for her own interests. Can any responsible Government take any other stand? Taking that stand ourselves, what has the United States to gain by independent action? At present we have the gold standard. We apply it to an overgrown and complex currency, with great trouble, at great cost, with great risk. But we do apply and maintain it. If we abandon it, or show any willingness to abandon it, we increase the trouble, cost, and risk. Why should we do that? Why, instead, should we not try to remove the worst difficulties under which we now struggle, lessen the burden on the gold reserve, provide for the steadier and easier maintenance of the reserve, and wait, before going further, for some proof that we shall not move alone? That certainly seems the dictate of common sense, and every new development of the policy of the other great nations, with whom we must act, if we are to act with safety, makes the dictate stronger and plainer.

A COMPLICATED TAX SYSTEM.

The principal State issue in Maryland for several years was reform of the tax system. The demand was for a new and equitable assessment law. The overturn at the last election was in part due to previous failures to get this issue settled.

The Legislature has just passed the "Reassessment bill," and it is the most cumbersome and complicated contrivance that it was ever our fortune to examine. It seems to accumulate to itself all the bad features of all the worst laws yet devised in other States.

There is but one direction for real tax reform, and that is the direction of simplicity, of certainty of valuation, ease of assessment and collection, and equity in drawing upon the resources of the people for public expenses. This scheme now before the Governor of Maryland is simply a marvel of complexity. It prescribes assessment for all manner of personal property, and securities representing investment of capital or the loaning of capital. It taxes property and security for loans on the same property, real estate and the mortgages on real estate; it taxes everything in sight and many things that are never in sight.

It not only requires all manner of returns from corporations, but it requires every citizen liable to taxation to fill out a schedule of his taxable property and make oath to its correctness. It is the listing system in all its rigor, a system that has done more to destroy respect for oaths than all other causes combined. Sworn returns under complicated tax systems have reduced affidavits, which ought to be solemnly binding upon the conscience, almost to empty formalities in common estimation.

To carry out this complex system of assessment an enormous State machine is constructed, which overrides most local authority, so far as making assessments is concerned. The State is divided into no less than seventy-eight assessment districts, of which twenty-two are in the City of Baltimore, and in each of these two Assessors, one from each of "the two leading political parties," are to be appointed by the Governor of the State. These are merely "Assessors at Large," and, besides, there is to be an Assessor in each election district, appointed by County Commissioners, except in Baltimore, where the Governor will have the appointment of 198 local Assessors. He will also appoint "Boards of Control and Review" in that city, while the County Commissioners will act as such elsewhere.

There is a perfect army of tax officials provided for, and complicated processes of valuation, assessment, review and correction, and penalties are piled on at every step. It is a mere monstrosity of an assessment law; difficult and costly to administer beyond all reason, and sure to operate with every degree of inequality, according to the variations of shrewdness and dishonesty which it shall develop. The scheme has been framed under the old and persistent delusion that in order to impose taxation equitably it must reach all forms and varieties of property and of representatives of value. This is as unnecessary as it is unattainable, and a system that touched nothing but corporate franchises and landed property would be vastly more equitable in its operation.

BOURGEOIS AND BERTHELOT.

Considering that M. BERTHELOT was put out of office because he was supposed to be too civil to Great Britain respecting the proposed expedition from Cairo to the Soudan, the statement of his late chief and present successor on the subject is very disappointing. The statement has been eagerly awaited all the week, as it was supposed that it would put a new face on the foreign relations of France and show what it was that she meant to do both about the acute grievance of the British expedition to the Soudan and the chronic grievance of the British occupation of Egypt.

The statement so eagerly expected was delivered only on Thursday, and it did not appear to have been worth waiting for. It is hard to see how M. BERTHELOT could have been tamer than was M. BOURGEOIS. What the representatives of the French people were supposed to want when they compelled the retirement of the former from the Cabinet was a more "active treatment" of perfidious Albion, and that is what they have failed to get from the latter. M. BOURGEOIS set forth precisely what any French Minister who has held office since the British occupation of Egypt would have set forth, and what nearly every one has set forth. He explained, that is to say, that Great Britain "had installed herself in Egypt without having been invested with a mandate to do so by the powers or by the Sultan of Turkey, and had thereby caused permanent uneasiness." As to the immediate grievance of the Soudan expedition, that is evidently a grievance mainly in so far as it betokens that Great Britain has no immediate intention of evacuating Egypt. France has not even a "sphere of influence" in the Soudan that she should object to its invasion on that account. French opinion undoubtedly resents the expedition in part because it is an "Italian relief expedition," but that is not a sentiment to which a responsible Prime Minister could properly give expression. A Czar, indeed, may with impunity bestow a decoration upon an African potentate for defeating Europeans, but if M. BOURGEOIS had objected to the British expedition because it might have helped the Italians, it is easy to see how such a statement would have increased the tension of international relations all around.

It was evidently the object of M. BOURGEOIS to relieve rather than to increase this tension, but that was also the object of the unfortunate M. BERTHELOT, and it was by pursuing it he found himself in trouble and out of office. The actual question is what France proposes to do about it, and upon this M. BOURGEOIS is quite dumb. It is true he says that the British occupation of Egypt is a source of "permanent uneasiness," and true also that he declares that the protest of the French and Russian representatives in the Egyptian Debt Commission against granting the expenses of the expedition from the funds under their control "had established a reservation in regard to the Egyptian question." This may be taken to mean that France and Russia reserve the right to go to war with Great Britain to compel her to get out of Egypt whenever they judge that such a war would be successful. This is not only a very mild-mannered way of intimating so truculent an intention, but it does not in the least change the situation. Everybody has understood for a dozen years that France reserved the right to attack Great Britain in Egypt whenever she thought she could succeed in putting her out. But France has not so far found the opportune moment, and certainly that is not the opportune moment at which the Triple Alliance comes to the rescue of England and sustains her scheme of an expedition to the Soudan, although that scheme involves an indefinitely prolonged occupation of Egypt itself.

Really it seems that M. BERTHELOT was put out of office for taking precisely the same tone about Egypt that his successor has taken. One would have expected a stormy debate as the immediate sequel of so very mild a declaration. It was indeed as prudent and really patriotic as it was mild, but that is not the view that the Chamber could have been expected to take of it. Yet in fact, whereas M. BERTHELOT was forced out of office for not taking a higher tone about the English in Egypt, at the conclusion of the statement of M. BOURGEOIS the Chamber passed a vote of confidence by a majority of almost a hundred. Thus another is added to the long list of the surprises of French politics.

EXPORTS AND TARIFF DUTIES.

In response to inquiries addressed to manufacturers by the House Committee on Ways and Means concerning the expediency of making agreements with foreign countries for reciprocal trade, many interesting statements have been received in Washington. We direct attention to brief extracts from some of them as bearing upon the question whether certain industries need to be protected in their home market by tariff duties designed to prevent the importation of foreign goods like those which they produce.

We take the following from The Iron Age's reports of the responses relating to branches of the iron and steel industry:

DISSTON & SONS, saws, files, &c.: "Value of annual product, $2,500,000. Our foreign trade is 20 per cent. of our total business. Our output is 20 per cent. greater than six years ago."

H. P. Nail Company, wire nails: "Have exported through agents in New-York; can now compete with any quality and price with foreigners."

Baldwin Locomotive Works: "We compete with foreign manufacturers in quality and price, our locomotives being preferred in some countries."

Nicholson File Company: "Market both at home and abroad. In all foreign countries we meet competition from English files, and from German files in many countries. We should be very much assisted by an increase in our own tariff."

Filer & Stowell Company, steam engines and sawmill machinery: "Ten per cent. of our product goes abroad, sold direct."

A. B. Farquhar Company, agricultural implements, engines, and machinery: "About one-third of our product goes abroad, sometimes one-half."

Chattanooga Plow Company: "About one-fifth of our market is foreign, and we sell direct almost altogether."

Moline Plow Company: "Our annual output is $2,000,000. Five to 10 per cent. of it goes abroad."

Johnston Harvester Company, harvesting machinery and agricultural implements: "Our trade extends to all the nations of Europe."

Miller Lock Company: "About 20 per cent. of our product goes abroad. If 25 per cent. of American locks could be exported at lowest home prices, our factories could run full at fair profits. American prices of locks are low enough in cost to compete abroad. We lack facilities for export."

A manufacturer in this country who regularly sells his goods abroad, thus meeting and overcoming the competition of foreign manufacturers in their own countries, needs no tariff protection whatever to give him an advantage over these same foreign manufacturers here in his own home market. For example, our manufacturers of nails, who were able to sell 21,000,000 pounds of their product last year in Europe and other foreign lands, thus overcoming there the competition of foreign nailmakers, without the aid of a tariff difference and under the disadvantage of transatlantic freight charges, can much more easily undersell the foreign nailmakers here in the United States, with no American tariff whatever on foreign nails. The inoperative duty on nails is 25 per cent.

Our leading manufacturers of saws say, as quoted above, that they sell one-fifth of their product abroad. But the tariff is 25 per cent. for circular saws and from 6 to 10 cents per foot for other kinds. These rates are, of course, practically prohibitory, and no part of them is needed for protection. But the Republican Party proposes to increase them, and the manufacturers, we understand, would like to have them increased. A prominent file company admits that it sells goods abroad and "meets competition" in many foreign countries. Yet it says that it would be "very much assisted by an increase in our own tariff," which is now 62.09 per cent.!

Everybody knows that for years large quantities of agricultural implements and machinery have been exported from this country and sold abroad. The extracts quoted above point to this fact. But when it was proposed that the duties on these implements should be removed, the Republicans declared that the repeal of them would ruin the American manufacturers. The duties were cut off a year and a half ago—except with respect to imports from countries where similar duties are in force—and the manufacturers are still not only supplying the domestic demand, but also making large sales abroad. Our export trade should be fostered and developed by wise and equitable legislation, but manufacturers who sell large quantities of goods for export must not expect that the bearing of such a trade movement upon protective tariff duties will be overlooked.

THE TIMES favors the Greater New-York proposition. The Brooklyn Eagle opposes it. That is one point of difference between the two papers. Another is that THE TIMES discusses the matter with courtesy, candor, and conviction.

Up at the crossing of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street there is illustrated daily, and hourly too for that matter, the amazing meekness with which the residents of this city will submit to a cynical and outrageous disregard by their creatures and servants, the corporations, of public rights, comfort, and convenience. At the point mentioned there is a broad plaza. Here half a dozen or more trolley lines belonging to the Union Railway Company converge, and passengers wishing to transfer from one of these lines to another must leave the car in which they have been traveling and wait for the arrival of another bound in the desired direction. This period of delay lasts anywhere from one to fifteen or twenty minutes, according to the time of day, and meanwhile the passengers must stand in the middle of the wind-swept square, no matter what the condition of the weather or the pavement may be. Not the slightest provision for their protection has been made by the "Huckleberry Road," though on all sides there is much unoccupied space easily to be acquired where a waiting room could be built, and would be, if the company were not run on the principle of giving its patrons the very least return possible for the high rate of fare it charges them. Yet the road acquired its enormously valuable franchise for absolutely nothing from the people whom it now exploits so ruthlessly, while no part of its earnings goes into the city's treasury, none ever has, and none is ever likely to, unless the road's present absurdly lenient charter is some day amended so as to bring its privileges within the bounds of reason and justice.

All the way from India comes a story of official severity that is likely to awake thrills of sympathetic indignation in every part of the world. It seems that at Madras, in the latter part of 1894, one CLARENCE SMITH, who then held the honorable and comfortably remunerated rank of Surgeon Major in the English Army, was so moved by the charms of a certain married lady among his acquaintances that he asked her for a kiss. The lady refused to grant the boon, and reported the episode to her husband. The doctor at once apologized to them both with such fervor of self-humiliation that the offended couple professed to be mollified, and the sun, moon, and stars, which had all been standing still from the moment when they heard the audacious proposition—or its cruel reception?—resumed their accustomed motions, under the impression, apparently, that the matter had been settled. Such was not the case, however, for the husband, finding on mature deliberation, that the doctor's apology was insufficient to efface so grave a wrong, reported the circumstances in all their enormity to the Madras Government. That dignified body gasped with amazement on hearing of a crime so unparalleled in Indian history, and sent a peremptory demand for the criminal's resignation. This he sent them under protest, and ever since has been appealing for reinstatement. The most he has been able to secure, after nearly two years of effort, is an inglorious retirement on a small pension. It is not yet definitely known whether the career of this too impulsive man is thus ruined simply because he begged for a caress or because of the lack of ordinary human intelligence of which the refusal he encountered convicted him.

SIR ARTHUR FORWOOD, the merchant prince of England, whose reputation, attacked and destroyed by one of the London papers, was recently valued by the jury before whom he brought suit at the very moderate sum of £500, addressed his constituents at Seaforth, the other night, and apparently proved to them that he is just the man they want as a representative in Parliament. At any rate, the Chairman of the meeting congratulated the shifty Baronet on "the outcome of the severe trial" he had undergone, and, amid much applause from the assembled voters, declared that "very few business men in Liverpool would have come out of it in such a satisfactory manner." If that is really true, the business men of Liverpool must be an interesting lot, and well worth watching, especially by people who have any financial dealings with them.

PERSONALS.

—Brig. Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, who will have command of the Egyptian expedition to the Soudan, is exceptionally lucky. He is only forty-five years of age, did not join the army until January, 1871, and is only a Major in the corps of Royal Engineers. He is a brevet Colonel in the army, and holds the rank of Brigadier General in Egypt. He joined the Egyptian Army first in February, 1883, was commandant and Governor General of the Red Sea Littoral and commandant at Suakin, 1886 to 1888, and took up the duties of Sirdar on Sir Francis Grenfell's return to England. His first active service was in the Nile expedition of 1884-5, and for this he obtained his brevet Lieutenant Colonelcy. He commanded a brigade in the operations around Suakin in 1888-9.

—The present ruler of the Soudan was sometimes spoken of as the Mahdi. Mohammed Ahmed, the Mahdi, died in June, 1885, a victim of his dissolute mode of life. He nominated as the Khalifat el Mahdi (or Mahdi's successor) the Khalifa Abdullah, the horrors of whose rule have been so vividly portrayed by Slatin Pasha. The Khalifa is a Baggara of dark chocolate-colored complexion, with a long and prominent nose. He wears a short beard, cut according to the Moslem custom. Owing to his sensuous mode of life, he is now extremely stout. He is unable to read. His palace, at Obdurman, is crowded with slaves, eunuchs, and young boys, who wait upon him, and his wives number some hundreds.

—Col. William Ludlow, Military Attaché at the United States Embassy in London, has just returned to England, after a visit of inspection of the Suez, Corinth, Kiel, and other canals, which he undertook at the request of his Government, in view of a further report to Congress on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal. Col. Ludlow, while in Berlin, was received in audience by the German Emperor, who evinced much interest in the question of the great canals. Col. Ludlow expressed himself as being highly gratified with the result of his tour, and with the courtesy extended to him in all the countries visited. He will shortly complete his investigatons by inspecting English and Scottish canals.

—Mme. Cavaignac, wife of the present Minister of War at Paris, has long complained of a bit of a broken needle being in her hand. She went to the greatest surgeons, who probed in vain, and feared she must have been the victim of her imagination. A few days ago she was taken to the Ecole Centrale, where Prof. Chapuys applies the Röntgen system of photography. A negative of surprising clearness was obtained after an exposure of two minutes. The point of a needle came out well in the photograph, which she took to a surgeon. He had no difficulty in operating successfully, although the point of the needle was in a knuckle joint.

—A committee has been formed in Liverpool to raise funds for the erection of a memorial to Mrs. Felicia Hemans. The writer of "I Hear Thee Speak of a Better Land," "The Stately Homes of England," and other equally well-known poems was born at Liverpool in 1793, but the city possesses no memorial to her. In St. Ann's Church, in Dublin, her grave is marked with a small stone, and a tablet erected by her brother in St. Asaph's Cathedral is "To the memory of Felicia Hemans, whose character is best portrayed by her writings."

The Archduchess Marie Valerie has withdrawn her patronage from the Teachers and Governesses' Home at Vienna. Her reason is that her name has appeared in the prospectus of a book lottery arranged by the home, which prospectus contains the titles of works which her feelings as a mother prevent her from approving. The only books to which she may object are a work on "Darwin's Theories," a "Life of Luther," an encyclopedia, and Brehm's "Life of Animals."

—Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, in an interview with a representative of the press at Rome, has given a categorical denial to the alarming statements published in regard to the Pope's health. As evidence to the contrary, Dr. Lapponi mentioned that the Pope, on the occasion of the Feast of the Annunciation, celebrated mass before about 100 persons, to twenty of whom his Holiness administered the holy communion.

—The Crown Prince of Sweden intends to visit Lapland in August in order to see the total eclipse of the sun on the 9th of that month. A perfect view of the eclipse can be had from the mountain Juobmotjakko, which has a height of 4,800 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated near the celebrated waterfall of Stora Sjöfallets.

—Gerald Massey, the veteran poet, is ill. He has recently suffered great domestic sorrow by the death of his only son, a young man of great promise, who recently went out from England to an appointment in Nova Scotia.

—Prof. Röntgen has received from the Prince Regent of Bavaria the Order of the Crown "Pour le Mérite," which implies the distinction of nobility.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

The Landscapes.

Landscapes at the exhibitions of the Society of American Artists, while interesting in many ways, do not, as a rule, reach the high level of the figure work. With few exceptions at the present show there has been no serious effort to evolve thoughtful compositions, no apparent struggle to work out personal interpretations of nature, culminating in important results. Clever things there are in abundance—true impressions now and then of some not overinteresting phase or trifling suggestions, queer problems of misty fields, with absurdly high sky-lines, but there it generally ends.

There are, it is true, some canvases, large as to proportions, though empty enough as to motive, rarely justifying the size and that would have been equally expressive reduced materially. Clever beginnings are hung, too, that give promise, but that are left off just where the real difficulties begin. There may be seen many dexterously executed subjects, quite unworthy the labor expended, and some, it may be added, that are neither clever, interesting, nor alluring in any way, and that have small raison d'être, from any point of view. But, save in rare cases, there is a strange lacking of sober, intelligent picture-making in a landscape way, with lasting intellectual qualities that are present in the works of the world's great landscape men, something beyond the accomplishment of the clever rendering of a suggestive note or the bare statement of a not too interesting fact.

Many of the younger men, and some of the older of this set of painters, claim with much impatience that any attempt at elaboration and arrangement of landscape composition is an absurdity; that whatever appeals to the artist is sufficient excuse for its existence, and that nature, truthfully painted, is all that ought to be asked for. But it is evident that there are things to paint and things outside the province of the artist, and that judicious selection should prevail, for, though the painter must, of necessity, make many trials, yet there should come a time when it were well, utilizing the result of experience and study, to settle down to some serious composition and produce a completed picture

Dwight W. Tryon has such a canvas here, an oblong picture, announced in the catalogue as one of a series of decorations for a wall. The work is very harmonious in tone; it is painted with thought and appreciation of the larger qualities of nature, and, barring a certain emptiness that is not unfrequently felt in Mr. Tryon's work, it is singularly successful. The problem of a wall decoration in landscape is a difficult one, involving unusual simplicity, both of line and color; much repose is a necessity, and there are none of the helpful accessories and masses to assist that are enjoyed by the figure painter. The present example represents an orchard, with a line of blossoming trees; these are well drawn, intelligently painted, and show on the part of the artist a sympathetic feeling for the poetry of out-of-doors.

It is difficult to see how the Webb prize escaped Leonard Ochtman's "Enchanted Vale," since it stands out pre-eminently a strong, personal, earnest composition, unusually successful and full of interest. It is carried out to a logical conclusion, expresses an idea, and shows the artist has something to say out of the commonplace. Ben Foster, working with much seriousness, shows each year steady progress in the best of directions, and this time his canvas, "Close of a Rainy Day," reaches a high level. The motive is simple; there are some trees, a wet road, reflecting here and there a murky sky, lit at one point by a gleam of light. The picture has formal qualities that are effective, with a rich color sense in the painting, and the work holds well together.

Edward McDowell signs two pictures here. One is entitled "A Long Island Harvest," and is highly suggestive of Cazin, the similarity being quite astonishing. The color is extremely delicate, the shape and arrangement much like the work of the popular Frenchman. A second and more personal performance is a large "November Twilight," which, if somewhat painty, does not lack for agreeable color and pleasant arrangement of line and mass. A figure painter, Humphreys Johnston, demonstrates his versatility in a "Moonlight" in Brittany that is individual in a color way, big in feeling, and laid in with effective simplicity. Smaller, less important canvases near by are a low-toned, just sketch of moonlight effect, in the harbor of Etaples, by Louis Paul Dessar; a study of night over a Dutch farmhouse, by Frank S. Herrmann; a bright and sunny "Country Garden," by Matilda Brown, and a clever impression of a Parisian boulevard, with throngs of people, by Corwin Knapp Linson.

There are Winter scenes by Walter L. Palmer; a large "Late Afternoon," by Marguerite W. Huntington, that might well be one-quarter the size; an uninteresting stretch of California sand dunes, by Mary C. Brady; an equally empty garden walk, by Elizabeth Curtis, and a high-keyed, by carefully finished tree study, by Joseph Evans. "In a Garden," showing astonishing application and patience. E. M. Taber sends a "Winter Evening," carefully carried out and drawn with much delicacy. The distant mountains are thoughtfully studied as to form and color, while some foreground pine trees are photographic almost in detail. William A. Coffin has found favor with the jury, no less than six examples of his work being hung. In all of these Mr. Coffin shows progress, particularly in his treatment of the sky, with a better comprehension of interesting composition. A large "Sunset in the Somerset Valley" is the most complete of the six, possessing excellent qualities of aerial perspective, though lacking interest in the immediate foreground. "A Sunrise in January" has much delicate sky, in red, a most difficult color to handle successfully, but which Mr. Coffin has realized effectively.

A tender bit of color by Theodore Robinson is found in his "Little Mill," opalescent in tone, though of a cotton-like texture. Mr. Robinson has other landscapes, but none seem more than impressions of commonplace effects, unworthy the serious attention of a man of his unusual talent. Bolton Jones has shown nothing so good this Winter as his "November" in the present exhibition, and his brother, Francis C. Jones, has a delightful green landscape, (151,) painted with sympathetic dexterity. W. Merritt Post is more personal than usual in a well-arranged, interesting canvas, "Beside the River," which same may not be said of R. K. Mygatt's "Apple Orchard," which is clumsy and awkward.

Mr. Twachtman's agreeable color sense has rarely been better demonstrated than in his "Grand Cañon in Winter," wherein the artist, keeping his tones very high, has, nevertheless, achieved much brilliancy of opalescent qualities with his pigment, and produced a delicate harmony. A second picture, "Water Falls," lower in key, is thoroughly agreeable, and scarcely less successful. There are several dainty sketches by Willard L. Metcalf, winner of the Webb Prize, a "Ferry Landing" and a "Midsummer Afternoon" among them, and by Bruce Crane a golden effect of sunlight, called "The Hill," more successful than a study of Winter from the same brush. A trifle called "H

WYLER'S USELESS WORK

INCREASE OF INSURGENTS—ANGER OF OFFICERS AND POLITICIANS.

Harsh Measures Have Provoked Rebellion, Reports of Battles Won Were False, Hopes of Cuban Independence Were Never Brighter—Nervous Anxiety of the Captain General—Extraordinary Losses by Fever of the Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, April 1.—Army operations have been pushed with great vigor for the past month. Gen. Weyler has given officers and men no rest. His orders have been peremptory, and many a General has incurred his displeasure by tardiness.

The result of these active movements has been to completely tire out a large portion of the army in the field. The insurgents have been kept moving, their camps have been destroyed, and a dozen of their hospitals have been burned during the month that has just passed, but the Government has not forced a single battle upon the rebels.

The only serious engagements have been those in which the insurgents, having the advantage of position or numbers, as at Cuyajabos and Candelaria, assumed the offensive and defeated the regular troops of Spain.

There have been many rear-guard skirmishes, which appeared in the Spanish official reports as battles and victories for the Crown, but which upon investigation appeared to be massacres of unarmed citizens, and there have been more tales of horrors committed than battles fought in this Island of Cuba during the month of March.

If one hundredth part of the stories that reach here of the operations of the columns of Gens. Melquizo and Bernal, and of Col. Molina, Tort, Segura, and others are true, the reason why Gen. Weyler cancelled all passes held by correspondents is plain. Owners of estates report excesses committed by detached bodies of Spanish troops in all parts of the island, and there is no longer talk of attempting to grind sugar this year; the problem is how to preserve the lives of employes and prevent wanton destruction by the troops.

The insurgents have gained more in the past month than in any two that have preceded it. Weyler's decrees compelling people to abandon their homes in the interior has driven many peaceable inhabitants into the rebel armies. The harsh measures adopted toward suspects in cities and towns have also increased the number of recruits from families of the better class in cities. The landing of four important expeditions has given inspiration to the insurgent arms.

Their hopes were never brighter. Hot weather is already here and the rains are not far off. The limited time remaining for military operations this Spring makes it plain that Spain cannot crush the rebellion before the wet season sets in, and the serious problem of caring for the lives of her soldiers presents itself. A Spanish officer says that the losses of the army through fevers and other sicknesses have been 12,000 since September, and over 25,000 during the year ending March 1.

Gens. Aldecoa and Madan have been sent back to Spain, making nine Generals who have been returned since Gen. Weyler arrived. Gen. Obrejon is also booked to return, and Gen. Pando, commander of the First Army Corps, has been ordered back for allowing Gomez to enter Santa Clara without fighting a battle. Gen. Suarez Valdez is also on the list. He is in command of Pinar del Rio, and, besides failing to suppress the rebellion in his section, has sent an impertinent message to Weyler by heliograph.

Weyler says he can get more active work out of Colonels than Generals, and the exodus continues. There is much dissatisfaction among officers of higher grades. Gen. Weyler has been in a highly nervous state for several days, and many stormy interviews between him and men he has sent for have taken place. His troubles with the politicians are just beginning.

He has assured the home Government that elections can be held in Cuba, and now he has two parties—the Reformists and the Autonomists—refusing to take part, leaving the Union-Constitutional, or Conservative Spanish Party, alone in the field. Rumors that Weyler will be recalled are persistent. Since advising that the United States will not recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, Gen. Weyler has begun open executions of prisoners of war.

Three have been shot at Cabanas Prison in a week, and more are doomed to the same fate.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY QUARREL.

English Complaint of Lack of Reply to the Blue Book's Case.

LONDON, April 3.—In its issue to-morrow The Daily News will complain that Venezuela has made no reply to the British case presented in the Blue Book recently issued.

"The question," it says, "has become pressing. We are unable to learn whether the American commission has received anything from Venezuela beyond pamphlets narrating resistance to the British claims, while there is entire absence of a case on which to arbitrate."

The Daily News contends that Venezuela has never produced a single proof that she ever possessed jurisdiction over the territory to the eastward of the Orinoco River, but has confined herself simply to protests against alleged British encroachments.

The paper also complains of Venezuela warping Lord Aberdeen's statements made in 1844, for which reason it wonders less at Lord Salisbury's reluctance to arbitrate with such opponents.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—At Juarez, Mexico, Israel M. King, a member of the New-Mexico Legislature for Silver City, was arrested on the charge of stealing Mexican mules while driving cattle over the border at Palomas. He protests, says that he has a bill of sale, that he is the victim of some personal enemy, appeals to Washington, but must stay in jail until his bond is approved at Chihuahua.

—The International Relief Committee at Constantinople telegraphs that its work is progressing, but that funds are needed urgently.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BUCKINGHAM—John Russell Young of Philadelphia.

—CAMBRIDGE—Herman Stump, Commissioner General of Immigration.

—WINDSOR—Hugh McMillan of Detroit and William McMillan of St. Louis.

—HOLLAND—Congressional Delegate N. O. Murphy of Arizona and C. K. G. Billings of Chicago.

—HOFFMAN—Judge Hugh Reilly of Albany and Medical Director R. C. Dean, United States Navy.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, and State Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y.

—METROPOLE—State Senators Henry J. Coggeshall and B. M. Wilcox, and Assemblyman George S. Horton.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire, and Selden H. Talcott of Middletown, N. Y.

—MURRAY HILL—Justices J. O. Dykman and Charles F. Brown of New-York Supreme Court; Speaker Hamilton Fish, and State Senator N. N. Stranahan.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 3.—The barns and wagon sheds on the farm of Henry Mullen, near Bernardsville, about nine miles from this city, were burned to the ground this morning. Several wagons, two horses, a lot of hay, oats, and grain were destroyed. The loss is about $3,000.

NATICK, Mass., April 3.—Fire, which started this morning in the Elliott House, at South Natick, worked through the house before it could be extinguished. The damage to the block and the stores therein was $4,500. The cause of the fire is to be investigated.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 3.—Barber & Britten's hoop factory was destroyed by fire to-day. There are strong suspicions of incendiarism. The loss is about $25,000.

LANSFORD, Penn., April 3.—Fire last night destroyed the American Hotel, two dwellings, and a barn. Loss, $20,000.

A Family Possession.

From Brooklyn Life.

Little Mabel—Papa, does our family own a planet?

Papa—What nonsense, child. Who put that idea into your head?

Little M.—Why, I asked sister last night what big star it was above us, and she said it wasn't a star, but a planet, and that it was Ma's.

CONFIRMED BY BISHOP SATTERLEE.

His Address to a Class of Thirty-five Persons in All Saints' Church.

The Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, the first Bishop of Washington, D. C., administered the rite of confirmation to a class of thirty-five persons, of whom eleven were young women, at All Saints' Church, Henry and Scammel Streets, last night.

Bishop Satterlee was, until his recent appointment as Bishop of Washington, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, and the class confirmed last night was the second one to receive the rite of confirmation at his hands. In his sermon, the Bishop said:

We, should lay to our hearts all the events of this week—this last week of Christ's life. If you and I had lived in the year 33 instead of in the year 1856 we might have been in the throng that cried, "Crucify Him!"

Sin is lawlessness. The one great sin is lawlessness in our hearts. No man can be independent of God. When we say we can be independent of God, that is the spirit of lawlessness in our hearts. Few persons come to God between twenty and thirty years of age, between thirty and forty years fewer, and between fifty and sixty years of age practically none.

There was a large congregation in the church, and the altar was decorated with lilies and palms.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Ebenezer Monroe.

Ebenezer Monroe, one of the oldest residents of this city, died yesterday morning, April 3, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 25, 1810. At the age of twenty-one years he came to this city and entered the business of Frederick Marquand, then one of the largest jewelers in the city, and subsequently became a member of the firm. This firm was succeeded by that of Ball, Tompkins, & Black, and Ball, Black & Co., in both of which he was a partner.

He retired from the latter house about 1875, since which he has not been in active business. In 1835 he married Elizabeth H. Brinckerhoff, daughter of Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, by whom he had five children, only two of whom now survive. The only son who reached maturity was Elbert Brinckerhoff Monroe, who was actively interested in and connected with religious and benevolent societies and institutions, and who died in the year 1894.

Mr. Monroe was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Historical Society, and Geographical Society. He joined the Collegiate Reformed Church of this city in 1847, and became prominent as Deacon and afterward Elder, and was a member of its Finance Committee until within a few months of his death. His Summer residence was at Southport, Conn., and his Winters were spent at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, this city.

The funeral will take place from the Collegiate Reformed Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Rev. Thomas G. Addison.

The Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., for the last thirty years rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, died suddenly yesterday morning. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., sixty-four years ago, was educated at the University of Virginia, studied for the ministry at the theological seminary near Alexandria, and received the degree of D. D. from William and Mary College. Subsequently he had churches in Wheeling, West Va., and Zanesville, Ohio.

Dr. Addison came from an old Maryland family, in which for five generations there have been as many Thomas Addisons, each a minister of the Episcopal Church, one of his sons, the Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, being the rector of All Saints' Church, in Brookline, Mass.

Judge Robert H. Russell.

Judge Robert H. Russell of the Stratford (Conn.) Probate District died at his home in Stratford yesterday. He had been ill but a few days, and his death was a great surprise. Although a resident of Stratford, he had for many years been in business at 33 Rose Street, this city, where he carried on a publishing business with his son Russell.

Judge Russell was sixty-four years old. He leaves a wife and family. He had served as Judge of Probate for several years, and was much beloved and respected by the residents of Stratford.

Obituary Notes.

—Nathaniel K. Suydam died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Pitt, on Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton, Thursday. He was a descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers on Long Island, and was born in Centreport, L. I., ninety years ago. His father, John C. Suydam, was a veteran of the war of 1812. He lived in Babylon for forty years. He had a stroke of paralysis Thursday morning while seated in his chair, and died shortly afterward. He leaves two daughters and three sons. The funeral services will be held at Babylon, L. I., to-day.

—Mrs. Catherine Sedwick De Forest died in Lakewood, N. J., Thursday, at the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Dashiell. She was the widow of Dr. Henry A. De Forest, who served for some years as a medical missionary in Syria, whither his wife accompanied him. Together they established the first school for girls there. Mrs. De Forest was a lineal descendant of John Sargeant, the first missionary to the Indians in Western Massachusetts.

—Josiah Meeker died yesterday at his home in Succasunna, N. J. He was seventy-eight years old. He was formerly a Whig, and was elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket in 1851. He became a Republican in the formation of the party. He was a Director in the Dover (N. J.) Bank. His son, George D. Meeker, is cashier of the Park National Bank of New-York.

—J. J. Carry, a prominent business man of Newport, R. I., died yesterday from an attack of pneumonia and heart failure. He was in the fruit and fish business for many years. He was a prominent Odd Fellow.

Planting Trees About Madrid.

From The London Times.

The young King of Spain, accompanied by the Queen Regent and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, will proceed on March 26 next to some grounds lying to the east of Madrid, a couple of miles from the city, near the village of Hortaleza, and will there plant a pine sapling. After his Majesty has planted his tree, 2,000 children, chosen from the Madrid schools, will each plant a sapling. The children will then partake of a lunch prepared for them by the members of the Municipality and Provincial Council of Madrid, which bodies will also defray the expenses of conveyance of the children to and from the grounds.

Medals have been struck for each scholar commemorative of this fête, and the King has already received his medal, which is of gold, and bears an inscription to the following effect: "First fête of the Tree, instituted in the reign of Alfonso XIII., 1896." A similar fête is to be held yearly until the environs of Madrid are all planted.

The schoolboys who have planted the saplings are to be taken periodically by their schoolmasters to see the progress of their respective trees, and will be encouraged to foster tree planting in their country.

The young King of Spain has now rooms set apart for his use in the royal palace, and his studies are entirely directed by male teachers and professors. The Queen Regent, however, still watches the progress of his education, particularly in religious matters, and the King, with his mother and sisters, hears an early mass every morning in the royal chapel before his studies begin. His Majesty is of a hardy temperament and is full of life and intelligence.

Dr. Nansen's Pedigree.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Dr. Frithjof Nansen's name being now mentioned all over the world, his pedigree has been the subject of recent research. The result is that the earliest of the forebears of the Norwegian navigator of whom there is authentic knowledge was Ewert Nansen, a merchant at Flensburg, in Schleswig-Holstein, who died in 1613. So it is stated in the "Genealogia Nanseniana," which is contained in an important collective work by Christopher Giessing, (Copenhagen, 1781.) Ewert Nansen's son, Hans, went with his uncle on a merchant ship to Russia; became afterward interpreter of the Russian language at the Court of the King of Denmark; and later on a special Danish envoy to the Czar. Subsequently, as Chairman of the Icelandic Trade Society, he made many voyages to Iceland and Russia, and wrote, in Danish, a "Compendium Cosmographicum Danicum," which had many editions, (1633-46.) All the other Nansens are traced from these ancestors, one of the first of whom thus showed already a bent for traveling and for writing on his travels. A clear case of hereditary character, going back to two centuries and a half! Only it is to be hoped that Ibsen will leave the subject alone, and not write a drama called "The Man from the Sea."

BUILDING ON PLATT LINES

COMMISSIONER LYMAN CONSTRUCTING THE WHISKY MACHINE.

Canal Superintendent Aldridge, an Adept in the Art of Dispensing Patronage, Acting as Chief Adviser to the Head of the Excise Bureau—Raines's Lieutenant Secures the Second Place in the Department—An Organization Man.

ALBANY, April 3.—Present indications are that Commissioner of Excise Henry H. Lyman will construct the whisky machine along Platt lines. He has begun that way. It is less than a week since Gov. Morton, in direct opposition to the wishes of the "boss," gave this place to him, but in that short time the new functionary has come into the most intimate touch with Platt and his lieutenants, and there are evidences that he is disposed to accept their plans and specifications in making the machinery which will handle the liquor-tax business.

Mr. Lyman appointed his deputy to-day. He chose Maynard N. Clement of Ontario County for the second position in importance in the new department. Mr. Clement was recommended to Gov. Morton for the head of the bureau by Senator John Raines, the author of the bill and one of the thickest-skinned and most audacious machine politicians that this State has seen of late.

When Raines was informed by Gov. Morton that his advice as to a Commissioner was not needed in the Executive Chamber, Raines waited until he had opportunity to tree a smaller bird. He bagged the deputyship. The place is worth $4,000 a year, and $1,200 for traveling expenses. It is second in authority in the department, and when the chief is away or unable to attend to business, the deputy becomes the head. He will appoint the men who handle the funds of the bureau and exercise supervision in several details of the work.

Mr. Clement is a lawyer who lives in Canandaigua. He is said to be less than forty years old, and the worst thing any one has heard about him is that he was the choice of Raines.

Commissioner Lyman has appointed several clerks for the bureau and has designated W. W. Cullinan to act as his counsel temporarily. The clerks were selected from a list sent to the Commissioner by the Civil Service Bureau. They are W. L. Markell of Syracuse, W. J. Charlton of Peekskill, Henry A. Cozzens of Brooklyn, and E. A. Kempton of Dutchess. W. A. Burnett of Albany was made messenger and the Misses Grace Dorn of Elmira and Anna L. O'Connell of Seneca Falls were appointed stenographers.

It is not alone the fact that Mr. Lyman called on Mr. Platt for advice on a personal visit to New-York while yet the Senate had not confirmed his nomination and that he listened to Raines in selecting his deputy that indicate his willingness to organize the liquor bureau along lines laid down by the boss. His advisers here are machine politicians of a pronounced type.

One of those who has become a close companion during the last four days is Commissioner of Public Works George W. Aldridge of Rochester, who has had experience in peddling out patronage from Albany to Buffalo along the canal, who violated the civil service rules last year in his haste to give out the spoils to Platt henchmen, and who is the most widely advertised dispenser of political pap there is in the State just now. He has taken Mr. Lyman under his wing. He can show a man how to distribute fat offices in a way that will do the most good. He makes no mistakes as regards Platt or anti-Platt. He has contempt for the civil service.

Mr. Lyman and Mr. Aldridge yesterday had several conferences. They were together at luncheon. They were together again this morning. Their offices are so close together that they can visit each other at a moment's notice. Such hungry men as these need patronage. Such hungry men as have been after canal patronage may be turned over to the Excise Department. Mr. Lyman may be able to withstand the Aldridge influence, but it looks as if the water in the canals and the beer in the breweries and saloons would both be turning the same mill hereafter.

There are protests from the spoilsmen against putting the "confidential" special agents into the competitive class under the civil service. Raines, Aldridge and company sneer at the thought, and are trying to persuade and bulldoze every one to the idea that the confidential men may be appointed after the old fashion of rewards for services instead of merit.

The Governor has this question under advisement, and he is said to favor a rule which will put them under the competitive schedule. His legal adviser, Mr. Lincoln, has the question before him.

The fight for the Buffalo deputyship is heard from often. Mr. Caldwell, who is indorsed by the Erie County organization, was one of those who were active in preventing the Thirty-second Congressional District from sending delegates to St. Louis instructed for Mr. McKinley. His friends think he ought to be rewarded by the two-thousand-dollar job. Thus is the "saloon taken out of politics."

George C. Hazzard of New-York, who has the machine indorsement for the four-thousand-dollar Deputy Commissionership in New-York City, was here to-day on a hunt for the appointment.

E. H. M. Roehr of Brooklyn, now clerk to Speaker Fish, can have the Brooklyn place, which pays $3,000, if he wants it, it is said. He has strong backers. Others who have been recommended are Frank F. Schulz, Henry E. Abell, Excise Commissioner Gascoigne, and Charles Dubert. The appropriation bill reported this morning contains an item of $150,000 for the maintenance of the excise bureau.

Col. Lyman, when asked whether he would enforce the Sunday-closing feature of the law through his confidential agents, said that he would prefer that the peace officers of the different localities should enforce these provisions of the law, and he did not consider it incumbent on him to enforce Sunday closing through his agents. He explained that he did not expect any clashing or shifting of responsibility between District Attorneys and attorneys appointed by him in prosecuting cases. The attorneys of the department were to attend to proceedings of a civil and a quasi-civil character.

WANT THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Chamber of Commerce Men Urge Mr. Lyman to Employ Them.

The Excise Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce has sent the following communication to Gov. Morton:

Dear Sir: The undersigned committee have addressed the inclosed letter to the State Commissioner of Excise. We beg leave to submit it to you with the earnest request that you will put all the places under the State Commissioner created by the so-called Raines act under the competitive rule of the civil service law, in accordance with the Constitution of the State as recently interpreted by the Court of Appeals.

CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Chairman,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
SETH LOW,
JOHN B. PINE,
THE REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST,
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,
GEORGE L. RIVES,
CARL SCHURZ.

T. A. FULTON,
Secretary to Excise Committee.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

The letter sent to Commissioner Lyman was as follows:

The Committee of Citizens on Excise, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, in pursuance of the duties imposed upon it, has watched the progress of excise legislation during the present session, and has exerted its earnest efforts to secure the enactment of a more effective excise law. The committee, while unable as a committee to support the Raines bill, recognized the fact that it possessed certain desirable features, and loyally endeavored to remedy its defects by the suggestion of amendments, a very few of which were accepted, but, in our judgment, serious defects still remain. We regard as most dangerous the opportunities for abuses afforded by the extensive powers conferred by the measure upon the officers to be appointed under its provisions. If it is sought to make the stringent provisions of the bill, and the severe penalties which it imposes, a means of oppression or favoritism, or to use them for political purposes, much hardship and wrong will certainly result.

How far the law is to operate for good or evil depends largely upon the personal element involved in the selection of the officers charged with its administration.

We have learned with satisfaction of your nomination as State Commissioner, inasmuch as your past record justified us in expecting that you will enforce the law efficiently, and that you will not permit it to be used either as an instrument of extortion or of political favoritism. Your course will be watched with the closest scrutiny, not only by those who condemn the system which has just been abolished, but also by those who, like ourselves, wish to see established an excise system which shall take the saloon out of politics, which shall impose just and equitable restrictions upon the liquor traffic, and which shall be capable of strict and impartial enforcement. Your appointments will immediately be accepted as indicative of the policy which is to govern your administration; and we would respectfully urge that the utmost care be exercised in the selection of these officers.

The Constitutional method of selection, as recently defined by the Court of Appeals, is by competitive examination where practical; and we believe that it is practical in this case, and essentially necessary. We respectfully insist that the principle embodied in the Constitution should govern, and that fitness for office should be the sole test in your appointment of subordinates. In adopting and consistently following this rule you will have the cordial support of those men we represent, and we believe that you will be sustained by the public opinion of the State.

This letter to Mr. Lyman was under date of March 31, and was signed by Chairman Charles Stewart Smith of the Excise Committee and Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary to the committee.

PASTOR LONG ON THE WARPATH.

He Is Working Energetically to Defeat Licenses in Babylon.

BABYLON, L. I., April 3.—The excitement over the local option issue continues to increase and the feeling is becoming intense. Last evening the license party held another meeting, at which arrangements were made to conduct a vigorous campaign, and to instruct voters how to prepare their ballots. The feeling among the business men who are not patrons of the saloons increases against the proposition to abolish all license. It is feared that such action would destroy Babylon as a Summer resort.

One prominent church member said today: "It won't do to abolish the saloons and hotels. I am not a drinking man, but I know that it would simply be suicidal to every business interest here. The class of people who frequent temperance Summer resorts are the class who live on crackers and cheese. They are not the spenders."

The business men also feel angry over the clause in the Raines law which prohibits the sale of liquor on the State property, and which, it is feared, will militate against the opening of the famous Surf Hotel, at Fire Island, which is a great source of revenue to the village. The saloon keepers are talking of making a test case of the Raines law on the grounds that the terms of the two Excise Commissioners, Thomas Wood and Frederick Torns, Sr., do not expire for over a year, and that the Commissioners have power to issue licenses. No definite arrangements for the plan have yet been made.

Pastor John D. Long of the Presbyterian Church, who is editor of The Babylon Beacon, which was printed to-day, devotes nearly the entire sheet to the discussion of local option, and strongly urges the voters of the township to vote "No" on the first two propositions, but admits, to the surprise of every one, that the fourth question, which allows hotels to serve liquor with meals, is open to argument, and says that drinking with meals at hotels is less harmful than drinking without them. His attitude on the latter question is being sharply criticised by his constituents.

He also boldly champions the proposition to sell liquor under a physician's prescription. In the course of his article, he says: "Every voter who votes 'Yes' to this first question next Tuesday votes in favor of debauching, degrading, and damning many of his fellow-men, and becomes particeps criminis in the business." He also quotes Scriptures in favor of his theory, and says: "The answer to those who claim that shutting up the distilleries and saloons will injure the farmers' sale of corn is that the farmers can raise more hogs and less hell."

Pastor Long was up before dawn this morning, and, after dragging to the Post Office in a cart the edition of The Beacon, which was several times larger than usual, he spent the rest of the day in making an active canvass of the village. He is very enthusiastic over the prospect of carrying the day, and, as the saloon men realize that in times past the pastor has demonstrated his capabilities as a politician, they fear the result. The hotels and stores have at the present time a large stock of liquor on hand, and claim that if the local Puritans carry the day they will be ruined.

Senator Higbie, who supported the Raines bill, was taken to task on the street by an old fellow named Rogers, who exclaimed as the Senator was hurrying by: "You don't want to vote for any more bills which prohibit people from eating and drinking, do you hear?" The Senator smiled, and, realizing that the remark indicated the popular feeling, hurried on without answering.

Thomas Powell, the Republican nominee for Supervisor, is an avowed supporter of party measures, and is a champion of the Raines bill, while ex-Justice John D. Capen, the Democratic nominee, who was for over a quarter of a century a member of the Babylon Town Board, is more liberal in his views, and many who are opposed to blue laws have announced that they will support the latter.

WARRANTS FOR SALOON KEEPERS.

The Raines Law to be Strictly Enforced in Brooklyn.

At the request of Assistant District Attorney William O. Miles of Brooklyn, Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday, signed warrants in the cases of saloon keepers who were complained of for violating the Raines excise law last Sunday.

The accused will be arraigned before Justice Walsh next Monday.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Miles said:

"It was our intention to have sifted out these cases in which there was a reasonable certainty of conviction and present only these for action to the Grand Jury. To do this it was proposed that the cases should in the first instance be presented at a Police Magistrate's court, to have the evidence brought out, but we have discovered that this will be impossible, because of lack of assistants to be present at the various hearings. So we have concluded to give the cases to the Grand Jury, and afternoon sessions of that body will be held in order to get through with the business. To carry out the original plan at least three additional Assistant District Attorneys and six deputy assistants would be required.

"As to the complaints, there are very few that could be of a criminal nature, yet they are coming in so much faster than all other complaints combined that, if the strain is continued, the police will have little else to do than to attend to excise matters. Those are 900 saloons to be looked after, and either the police force must be quadrupled or the saloon keepers must help officials by ceasing to violate the law. Otherwise the wheels of justice will be so clogged that only cases of extreme importance can be tried. More Judges, too, would consequently be necessary for the Criminal Court. We should have at least three Criminal Courts instead of one in a population of more than 1,000,000."

ROCHESTER HAS A RESPITE.

The Law Will Not Be Enforced During the Month of April.

ROCHESTER, April 3.—The Police Commissioners last Monday addressed a letter of inquiry to District Attorney Forsyth as to the interpretation he put on certain portions of the Raines liquor-tax law. They sought information on three points, namely, whether the law was now in force as to the sale of liquor by women or girls not members of the dealer's own family, the position of screens, shades, &c., during the close hours and Sunday, and the prohibition of free lunches.

Mr. Forsyth takes ground radically different from that taken by officials in other portions of the State. He believes that these provisions of the law are not in force until April 30, because until that time there is no machinery in operation under the law by which a dealer can procure a permit to sell, or by which violations of the act can be punished. He is inclined to think that it was not the intention of the Legislature to enforce an act making such sweeping changes until the people most affected had had an opportunity to adjust their affairs to the changed conditions.

For these reasons, District Attorney Forsyth sets the time when the Raines law becomes fully operative as April 30, and indicates that after that date the office under his charge will be found ready to cooperate fully with the police authorities and the Excise Commissioner and his deputies in enforcing the law.

"No License" Meeting in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 3.—Extensive preparations are being made for a mass meeting at the Free Library here to-morrow night, at which all citizens will be urged to vote "No" on the question of licensing saloons and hotels for the sale of liquor, which will be submitted to the voters at the town election Tuesday. The meeting will be addressed by W. T. B. Milliken and the Rev. Dr. James Demarest.

Can These Grocers Sell Liquor?

HARRISON, N. Y., April 3.—It was discovered to-day that the vote Tuesday on the question whether grocery stores should be allowed to sell liquor resulted in a tie. It is maintained that, as the form of the question on which the vote was cast was affirmative, according to parliamentary law the question was decided in the negative by the tie vote, and grocery stores are thereby prohibited from selling liquor in the town of Harrison.

MR. CHANDLER NOT HAPPY

McKINLEY STRENGTH IN HIS STATE CAME AS A SURPRISE.

James S. Clarkson, the Iowa Member of the Republican National Committee in a Communicative Mood—Talks of the Chances Against the Man from Ohio, and Puts in a Word for Allison—No Party Split, Says Mr. Matthews.

Senator William E. Chandler reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night on his way to Washington after the New-Hampshire Convention of last Tuesday, in which there was so much unexpected praise for McKinley.

Mr. Chandler did not look happy. He was not able to give much comfort to James S. Clarkson and the other anything-to-beat McKinley men at the hotel.

Mr. Chandler admitted in so many words that he had never been overreached before in his life in such a matter, and that he had no idea until the convention met how much McKinley sentiment there was in his State.

James S. Clarkson, the Iowa member of the National Committee, who has been traveling through the West and Southwest getting members of the committee into the anti-McKinley line, was in a communicative mood last night.

Control of the National Committee means control of the organization of the St. Louis Convention, for the committee will make up the preliminary roll, and if this power is held by the anti-McKinley men, as they now claim, it will make a great difference with McKinley's strength at the opening of the big gathering. This explains why so many contesting delegations have been put up all over the country.

Mr. Clarkson blithely declares that McKinley will fall at least 100 votes short of the number required to nominate on the first ballot. He was asked last night if he could give a detailed estimate of the anti-McKinley strength. He said he was not ready to do that, but it was easy to see where the McKinley estimates as made by Gen. Grosvenor were wrong.

"For example," said Mr. Clarkson, "they claim eight delegates in South Carolina, where none have yet been elected. There will be from 530 to 560 delegates in the convention, whose choice will be other than McKinley.

"The men who have gone into conventions in the past against the field have always been defeated. The McKinley men are now claiming all of the delegates from Georgia, where eighteen have been elected so far. They have only four. They are claiming nine in Louisiana, where possibly they may get one. They claim fourteen in Texas. All the delegates in that State have been elected with the exception of two, and of those elected fourteen have been instructed for Allison, ten for Reed, and McKinley can get but six. Out of the delegates elected in Illinois there are fourteen delegates against McKinley."

Asked as to the various contesting delegations, he said they would come before the National Committee, which will make up the roll. There will be 906 delegates in the convention if the Territories are allowed but 2 each, and 918 if they are allowed 6 each on the recommendation of the National Committee.

Mr. Clarkson was asked why it was, as claimed, that the majority of the National Committee is opposed to McKinley. He said:

"The average National Committeeman is a practical man, and is not led away by ideals. The average elector idealizes his favorite candidate. Gov. McKinley has been more idealized than any other National candidate. He is regarded as the incarnation, the whole sum of protection. His followers forget that it is the Republican Party, and not any one man, that stands for protection. Many of the National Committeemen have been through two or three campaigns, and some of them through five or six campaigns. They look forward to election day. At present there is a popular furor for McKinley. The members of the committee have been all through this in years past. They know from Clay to Blaine how difficult it has been to nominate and elect popular idols.

"McKinley presents the extreme idea of protection. If the hard times have been created by the extreme in one direction, the good times cannot be restored by going to the other extreme. The members of the National Committee want a man whom no Republican can find an excuse for voting against. Senator Allison of Iowa is such a man. He would keep the low-tariff Republicans in the party and would attract the votes of Democrats.

"The hope of the Republican Party is to get a candidate who will carry New-York State. It may be easy enough to do that, but it is not so easy to get a candidate who will carry New-York and the silver States as well.

"The popular idol always creates a faction in his own party. This was so in the case of Blaine. He held his popularity longer than any of the others, and the percentage of opposition to him in his own party was the smallest. McKinley has created a faction in his party. The country cannot be brought back to prosperity violently. Besides the tariff there must be calmness and confidence in business circles. After the candidate is nominated the National Committee has got to turn in and elect him."

Mr. Clarkson then eulogized the personal character of William McKinley, and said that he had no enemy in the National Committee. He proceeded to boom Senator Allison further, and said that Allison drew two Tariff bills before McKinley was elected to Congress. He said there would be no bolting of the convention by the delegates from the silver States. The seats in the convention hall, he said, would be so apportioned that everybody would get fair play. The claim has been made that the St. Louis committee would pack the hall with McKinley boomers.

There has been much talk of late among the Republican politicians to the effect that there would be a big slipt in the party, especially in this State, in case McKinley is nominated. This looks like a "bluff." George E. Matthews of Buffalo, a McKinley delegate from the Thirty-third Congressional District, was in town yesterday, and, in speaking on this point, said:

"Oh, no, there will be no split. Platt can go and flock by himself, if he wishes. The men who have futures are not going to tie up to men who are past their usefulness."

VERY CAREFUL DODGING.

Republican College League Evades the Financial Issue.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The annual convention of the College League of Republican Clubs to-day elected James Martin Parkins, Harvard, '96, President; Harry Weinstein, Ann Arbor, Vice President; W. S. Harris, Princeton; H. Le Clare Takes, Chicago, Treasurer.

The league made no indorsement of a candidate for President. The financial and Presidential planks are unique in their avoidance of a specific declaration. They read:

We believe in a sound and honest National currency—a currency whose character shall in no way impair or diminish the National credit at home or abroad—honest money, and a chance to earn it by honest toil—a currency with which to measure our exchanges that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor.

We favor for nomination in the approaching Republican Convention, and his election as President of the United States, a man whose pure and strong personality represents the best American thought and morals, in whom the great masses of the people have confidence as an exponent of the true American spirit, and whose political principles are those which we now approve, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means toward securing the nomination and election of such a man to the Chief Magistracy.

Other resolutions reaffirm the doctrine of protection and reciprocity as enunciated by Blaine, indorse the Monroe doctrine, and favor granting belligerent rights to the Cubans.

Minneapolis was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

COLD COMFORT FOR MANLEY.

An Extraordinary Telegram from the New-Hampshire Delegates.

CONCORD, N. H., April 3.—The following telegram, signed by the entire New-Hampshire delegation to the Republican National Convention, was sent from this city to-night to Joseph H. Manley:

The New-Hampshire delegation were accredited to St. Louis by the State and District Convention with the definite knowledge that they would unitedly and earnestly favor the nomination of Mr. Reed, and we shall give him our cordial support to that end. If forced to make a second choice, we shall try to represent faithfully the wishes of our constituents.

It is hard to see how Mr. Reed's manager can get much comfort out of this telegram. It conveys the impression that the New-Hampshire delegates to the St. Louis Convention expect to have the opportunity to desert Mr. Reed and vote for a "second choice." The telegram virtually says that the delegates regard Mr. Reed's candidacy as hopeless.

IMPORTANT BILLS PENDING.

Provisions as to Coroners, Pawnbrokers, and Civil Service.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day reported favorably four important bills. One abolishes Coroners' juries and makes the Coroner both Judge and jury, leaving the present law unchanged otherwise.

A second bill prohibits pawnbrokers from charging more than 2 per cent. a month for the first six months, and 1½ per cent. thereafter, and gives pawnbrokers a lien upon property intrusted to them.

A third bill requires committees in charge of a candidate's canvass to have an organization.

The Sanger Civil Service bill was the fourth reported. In the main the bill is but little changed from that of last year, which was drafted as a result of an investigation by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The salaries of the State Civil Service Commissioners are fixed at $3,500, and the terms of the members of the present commission are to be fixed by the Governor at two, four, and six years.

Will Enforce the Law in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 3.—Police Captain Hance notified all saloon keepers in this place to-day that all the provisions of the Raines law will be rigorously enforced Sunday, and that the police and other officers will be on the alert to apprehend any transgressor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From Thursday midnight to Friday midnight.)

—9:25 A. M.—13 East Eleventh Street; James M. Case; hotel; damage, $50.

—8:40 A. M.—36 East Fourteenth Street; awning of Dempsey & Carroll; damage, $100.

—9:30 A. M.—149 Forsyth Street; tenement; Charles Gladstein; damage slight.

—1:50 P. M.—97 Avenue B; Abraham Bell; dwelling; damage, $5.

—9:00 P. M.—700 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street; Edward Frye; dwelling; no damage.

—10:00 P. M.—21 Rutgers Place; Wolf Messenger; factory; damage, $800.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Skin Troubles, burns, eruptions, and pains are irritating. GREVE'S OINTMENT cures them. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

Easter Hats Ready.
BURKE, 210 Broadway.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Sound Beach, Conn., April 3, 1896, Howard N., eldest son of the late Samuel and Margaret A. Adams, in his 43d year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence Monday, April 6, at 2:45 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BRADFORD.—Friday morning, April 3, 1896, Catharine, widow of Benjamin W. Bradford, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral service at her late residence, 129 West 70th St., Monday morning, April 6, 1896, at 11 o'clock.

BRIGHT.—Suddenly, Thursday, April 2, at the residence of his son-in-law, Frederick Van Wyck, Scarsdale, N. Y., Aaron S. Bright.
Funeral services on the arrival of 8:30 A. M. train from Grand Central Station, Saturday, April 4. Carriages in waiting at Hartsdale Station. Philadelphia and Long Branch papers please copy.

CHITTENDEN.—Entered into rest on Thursday evening at Guilford, Conn., Anna H. Chittenden, sister of the late Simeon B. Chittenden, in the 84th year of her age.
Funeral services from her home on Monday, April 6, at 4 o'clock, on arrival of 1:02 P. M. train from New-York. Interment in Greenwood.

DEVINS.—Entered into rest, after a lingering illness, April 2, 1896, A. Nelly Devins.
Funeral from Grace Church, Wh

Telephone Service Saves Time...

in business and reduces friction in household affairs. The rates for New York City service—ranging from $75 upward—are so moderate, in view of the enormous facilities offered, that there is small excuse for not adopting the service in any situation where its usefulness suggests itself. There are many such.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co. 113 West 38th Street 18 Cortlandt Street

JACOB WORTH A PLATT MAN.

He Denies Rumors that He Is Opposed to Gov. Morton.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth of Brooklyn has been reported at various times as being both for and against ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and his method of conducting the Republican Party in Kings County, and Gov. Morton as a Presidential candidate.

Whatever his position may have been in the past, at present he is a Platt man in all that the term implies, as indicated in an interview.

"How do you stand as to the Presidential nomination? Are you for Gov. Morton?" ex-Senator Worth was asked.

"I am, under all circumstances. All of our friends will support the Governor loyally," he replied.

"Are there any differences existing between you and ex-Senator Platt?"

"None whatever."

"How do you account for the rumors to that effect?"

"Those rumors have been spread by a few men who were eliminated from the Republican organization in Kings County a few years ago when the party was reorganized. These men, because of the election of Mayor Wurster, (to whose nomination I was opposed, but for whose election I did all in my power,) tried to make ex-Senator Platt believe that my friends and myself would be annihilated politically. They can be found at the bottom of these stories."

"Have there ever been any differences between you and Mr. Platt?"

"The ex-Senator said there had been none; that he recognized Mr. Platt's position in the Republican organization in the State as the leader of the party, and said:

"'I have been anxious to retire from politics for the last three years. My health has been such during that period that I have been required by my family and advised by my physicians to withdraw from public life. It was only at the request of ex-Senator Platt that, three years ago, when I had made up my mind to terminate my connection with active politics, I agreed to continue. It was at the time when most of the leaders of the Republican Party in the State outside of Kings County were alarmed at the condition of affairs here, for the Democratic majority of 12,000 had increased to one of 30,000. Mr. Platt, among others, suggested that some sort of reorganization take place in order that the party might be strengthened, and that I take an active part in bringing it about. Had it not been for the regard I had for him, as well as my desire for Republican success, I would not have taken hold of it, but would have retired three years ago. But while I took an active part in the reorganization of the party in this county, and have stood by ex-Senator Platt and his friends in the State ever since without variation.'"

Mr. Worth then eulogized Mr. Platt as a leader, and said the nominations he had recommended in the State Conventions had always been for the best.

OILED CLOTHING SET AFIRE.

John Yeager Thought to Have Tried to Destroy His Family.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 3.—James Beck, residing on Van Aist Avenue, was awakened by smoke that entered his bedroom about 3 o'clock this morning, and, after an investigation, found the smoke was coming from an adjoining house, occupied by John Yeager, his wife, and two children. He dressed and went to arouse his neighbor. He rapped on the door, and, receiving no response, broke it open. He found the Yeager's dining room in flames.

Hurrying to the rooms occupied by the family, he awakened the only occupants, Mrs. Yeager and her two children. They had not been disturbed by the smoke, and had it not been for Beck, would in all probability have been burned to death.

The flames in the dining room were extinguished before they had caged much damage. A clothes basket full of oil-soaked clothing indicated how the fire had started. Oil was found in several places about the room, showing that a deliberate plan had been made to burn the house and its occupants. The house is one of a row of fifteen wooden dwellings, and, had the fire gained sufficient headway, many families would have been homeless to-day.

Yeager has not been seen about his home since 11 o'clock last night. He quarreled with his wife, and left the house in a rage. His absence led Chief Engineer Delehanty of the Fire Department to obtain a warrant for Yeager's arrest to-day. The missing man is thirty-eight years old. He had not been arrested up to mianight.

Should Be Taken from the Quacks.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A leading medical journal recently advised the profession to take up the cure of personal blemishes, instead of leaving them any longer in the hands of quacks. To take one branch only of the science of beautification, the ordinary depilatories are mostly made of quicklime, soda, and a combination of sulphur and arsenic, which is applied as a paste and washed off when dry. This concoction acts as a desiccator, and dissolves the hair shaft, but it is an irritant at the same time, and will cause a scar if left. The Jews in the East use a mixture of orpiment and slaked lime as a cure for stubbly beards. The effects of this chemical shave last for a week or two, and are enviable, but risky. Occasionally chromic ointment or other caustics are applied to the hair bulb with a needle, and are generally followed by severe inflammation. The safest and most satisfactory method of removing hairs, upon the whole, and in judicious hands, is electrolysis. The process is slow, not more than thirty hairs being extracted at a sitting, and it leaves small red marks, which, however, are not permanent. The electrolytic action appears to destroy the papilla whence the hair springs by decomposing the products formed in it, which it is thought are probably caustic alkalies.

Origin of "Blue Blood."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Apropos the "blue blood corpuscle," supposed to have been discovered by a Philadelphia physician, Dr. Lauder Brunton writes to suggest an origin for the phrase blue-blood, or sangre azul, which is supposed to have come from Spain. Before the Moorish invasion the rulers in Spain were all of Gothic race, fair haired, fair skinned, and with the veins showing blue on temples and hands as they never do in the olive-skinned races. He notes that in one of his famous pictures at Seville Murillo has painted the Madonna with dark skin like the women of his country, while he has given to the Christ the fair complexion of a northern child.

Yonkers Will Spend $100,000.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 3.—The Common Council heard arguments to-night for and against a bill allowing it to use $100,000, the proceeds of a recent bond issue, for the erection of a building for municipal or police purposes oh any land in the city except Manor Hall grounds, which is expressly prohibited. James P. Sanders and Dennis Murphy opposed the measure, T. Astley Atkins and Samuel T. Hubbard favored it. The bill was approved by a vote of 7 to 2.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

RELIABLE CARPETS. Nothing better for decoration and wear than one of these superb Armenian Rugs, now at Lowest Prices.

LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

SCHAEFER WINS AGAIN

GARNIER DEFEATED FOR THE FOURTH TIME AT BILLIARDS.

The Game Was an Uninteresting One, the Frenchman's Score Being Only 204—Unable to Control the Balls—Schaefer Won by His Delicate Nursing—He Seemed Overconfident, and Was Careless at Times, Missing Easy Shots.

The billiard game last night between Schaefer and Garnier was the most uninteresting of the tournament. Schaefer won by a score of 600 to Garnier's 204. There were some brilliant shots made by both players, but such one-sided contests have become monotonous, and every one wanted Garnier to do better.

Schaefer as usual gave some rare exhibitions of nursing. He seemed to be able to place the balls just where he wanted to, but, being confident of winning, he was careless at times, and missed some very easy shots. Garnier had the same hard luck that has followed him all through the tournament. He has not yet mastered the fast cushion, and the balls would not roll for him. He was nervous, too, and at times got angry at his repeated failures. He had to play for every point he got, and, as a consequence, his performance was a much more interesting one than that of the winner to the spectators. Delicate nursing such as Schaefer's soon becomes monotonous, and cushion carroms, around the table shots and massés are always admired.

Schaefer won the bank, and, selecting the spot ball, started the game at 8:10 o'clock. He failed at his first attempt, and Garnier followed the Wizard's example. Two small scores followed, and then Schaefer got the balls together in the lower right-hand corner and soon juggled 24 pretty carroms out of them. He had to retire on a massé which failed. Garnier followed with a run of 8. He tried a kiss shot, but missed, and left the balls in good position for Schaefer, who quickly added 24 more to his score and had to retire through neglecting to drive a ball out of balk.

This gave Garnier a chance to show what he could do. He played carefully and nervously, and after making 12 got the balls in good position on the balk line, and then scored fast, sending first one ball and then the other to the rail. He missed on a simple draw shot that any novice could have made, and sat down disgusted with everything.

Schaefer added 13 to his score, and at the end of the seventh innings the score was: Schaefer, 93; Garnier, 44. Schaefer in his next innings got the balls well together on the lower rail and scored fast. He had to retire after making 36, failing to draw about three inches. He drove the red ball to the cushion and his own ball stopped dead.

Garnier changed his cue for luck, taking a lighter one, and added 6 to his score. He missed on a bank shot, an easy one, too, and then threw his cue down in disgust. This did not bother Schaefer, who scored 27, 23, 69 and 11 in his next four innings, while Garnier made only 24 altogether, making the score at the end of the twelfth innings: Schaefer, 259; Garnier, 73. Schaefer should have done even better than this; each time he failed it was on an easy shot, his last miss being on a simple bank shot. The three balls were lined up about six inches apart and a foot from the rail. Schaefer's ball struck the red too full, and failed to touch the other white.

In the next inning Schaefer got the anchor twice, but he drove them out each time without taking all that he was allowed to under the rules. He retired after scoring 53, failing on an easy draw. Garnier in the next innings made one of the prettiest shots of the evening, the balls, well lined up, pointing for the lower right-hand jaw. He shrugged his shoulders when he saw how they stood, and studied for a while. His ball was on the outside. He drove it on to the other white, and that white on to the red, following with his own. The red took two cushions, and, coming back, caromed. Thirty-two were added to the Frenchman's score in the inning, and they were as pretty a lot as were seen during the evening.

The highest score made in the game was 132, by Schaefer, in the fifteenth inning. He gave one of his old-time exhibitions, and after making some good massés and nursing carefully, missed on an easy cushion shot. Garnier's highest run was 33, made in his seventeenth inning, made by open play. Schaefer ran out in the twenty-third inning with a run of 33. Following is the score:

Schaefer—0, 1, 24, 24, 13, 31, 0, 36, 27, 23, 69, 11, 53, 29, 132, 58, 0, 0, 19, 0, 17, 0, 33; total, 600. Highest run—132. Average—26 2-23.

Garnier—0, 4, 8, 25, 5, 2, 0, 6, 2, 4, 0, 18, 32, 29, 3, 0, 35, 3, 4, 12, 12, 0; total, 204. Highest run—35. Average—9 6-22.

TOM DIAPER'S GOOD WORK.

Sailed the French Yacht Honeymoon and Defeated the English Boat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, March 25.—The mistral and the two French yacht clubs have been successful in a conspiracy to spoil the Mediterranean regattas. The mistral comes away with French fury and immediately subsides into a flat calm. The two French yacht clubs have had a set quarrel over their special opinions and have so rearranged regatta programmes that several races were not sailed. The international matches have absorbed most interest, but those have not been between Defenders and Valkyries, but between cheap and modest five-raters. But these have given rise to so much excitement that one trembles to think what might come out of a contest between a French Defender and an English Valkyrie. While the America's Cup races have given rise to "difficulties," which in the United States means altercations settled by "shooting irons," a racket over a Franco-British contest between hundred-tonners might lead to a declaration of war.

The five-rater international match at Cannes was between the new French-designed and French-built five-rater Honeymoon, owned by Baron A. Rothschild, and the new five-rater Anglia, built and designed by Sibbick of Cowes for Capt. Orr-Ewing. Tom Diaper, an old but well-tried yacht Captain belonging to Itchen Ferry, Southampton, sailed the French Honeymoon, and quite wiped out the English Anglia. But to those who may have known, the interest was not all centred in the two boats. Tom Diaper, better known all round on the coast as "Tommy Dutch," to sever him from other Tom Diapers, his kinsmen, raced Dan Hatcher's famous forty-tonner Norman for many years with such success that she was reckoned well-nigh invincible.

Capt. Orr-Ewing, the owner of the Anglia, is the nephew of Major Ewing, who owned the Norman, and it was on board the Norman that Capt. Orr Ewing when a boy picked up from "Tommy Dutch" all that he knows about yacht racing. But the result of the contest between Anglia and Honeymoon at Cannes goes to prove that the pupil is still in want of some education from his veteran tutor. The Honeymoon is a very fast yacht is otherwise proved by the case with which she can beat by time all the other French-built or French-owned boats up to twenty-rating, including the French-built ten-rater St. Marcial, new last season, and which cutter proved herself to be a dangerous rival to Herreshoff's famous ten-rater Dakota, built for the Clyde. In another special match between Honeymoon and Anglia at Cannes, Honeymoon gave Anglia such a flogging that Anglia did not complete the race. The consequence will be that French Honeymoons will become very popular. Of course, the explanation will be that the Anglia is a failure, built under our new rule of measurement, and the explanation from various incidents promises to be the correct one.

The Russian Czarowitch's Cup for yachts not over twenty-rating was at Cannes confined to French-owned and French-built yachts, and was won by the French Honeymoon. But the American cups presented by Messrs. Ogden Goelet and James Gordon Bennett were gifted more liberally, and yachts of all nations could compete for these handsome trophies. In the big cutters' race for these, Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita started. With light and variable winds, the race proved no test of speed, and was eventually abandoned. In the light winds it was noticeable that Britannia and Ailsa both reached away from Satanita, which point of sailing has always been estimated as Satanita's best point. The explanation may be that the extra lead put on Satanita's lead keel has spoiled her downwind speed unless in heavy weather, but has given the cutter extra stiffness for turning to windward.

For the cup of Baron de Hirsch, value 2,000f., sailed for at Cannes, the course was reaching and running all round in a strong breeze, in which Satanita beat Ailsa by 2 minutes and Britannia by 5 minutes and 35 seconds. This result is similar to what has always happened when Satanita got a free sheet and a bellyful of wind. But in a thirty-mile course Britannia ought not to have been beaten so far. Both Ailsa and Satanita have had more lead and have got their spars lightened, besides other improvements, while Britannia is still in the trim in which she was launched. The old cutter is suffering from the tear and wear of her three seasons, and it is not wonderful that in her fourth year she is showing signs of decrepitude. The Prince of Wales has been cruising in her, a sign that he is not so hot on racing as he has been, and no doubt he does feel that his Riviera racing has not brought his cutter the "pot" of money she did last year.

For the second cup, value 4,000f., presented at Cannes by Messrs. Ogden Goelet and James Gordon Bennett, seven cutters started, among which were Mr. Ogden Goelet's new twenty-rater Samphire, built by Sibbick, and the new five-rater Dusky Queen, designed by Mr. Soper, and built by Fay of Southampton, for Mr. C. D. Rose. Stephanie, twenty-rater, owned in France, and built for Count Batthzany-Strattman at Cowes, from Mr. Clayton's design, also raced. This cutter was a reputed failure in the English Channel, and, although she got beaten by Samphire, the lead Samphire had suggests that Herreshoff's Niagara, will prove much too fast for Sibbick's Samphire, built for Mr. Goelet. It is not usual for any one presenting a prize to accept it if won by his own cutter, but Mr. Goelet will probably accept and provide another.

Riverside Yacht Club Meeting.

The Riverside Yacht Club of Riverside, Conn., held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the Arena. The principal business before the meeting was the filling of a number of vacancies in the Board of Trustees and Regatta Committee, brought about through one of the defeated candidates at the annual election. The new members of the Board of Trustees are G. G. Tyson and E. D. Hurlburt, while the new Regatta Committee will consist of Charles Olmstead, Chairman; W. A. Huffington, and W. G. Buxton. The club also adopted the new racing rules of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound, and adjourned to meet on the first Friday in May.

The Uvira Bought by E. M. Lockwood.

The cutter Uvira, owned by F. P. Sands of Newport, has been sold, through Manning's Yacht Agency, to Ernest M. Lockwood of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The yacht is 59 feet over all, 42 feet water line, 11 feet 4 inches beam, and 9 feet 6 inches draught. W. Fife, Jr., was the designer, and it was built by Black & Co. of Southampton, England, for Commodore James Fraser of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron. The boat sailed across the Atlantic, and her victories on this side against all comers, including Minerva and Gossoon, are matters of record.

Meeting of the Seawanhaka Club.

The third regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for the year 1896 will be held at Delmonico's on April 7, at 8:30 o'clock P. M. A report is expected from the Race Committee upon the general subject of the half-rater races of the coming season. The Race Committee will move at this meeting to amend the club's racing rules so as to make them uniform with the racing rules of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound, and to place under appropriate headings such matter as is now included in the present racing rules, and not in the rules of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound.

New Members for the Atlantic Club.

Col. D. E. Austen announces the following proposals for membership in the Atlantic Yacht Club: Herbert S. Jewell, cat Squaw; J. Montgomery Strong, sloop Choctaw; Albert J. Wise, steamer Nereid; Frederick B. Dalzell, S. G. Bayne, Henry Walters, steamer Margarita; Robert G. Hilton, Frederick Geiken, steamer Countess; E. S. Renwick, steamer Giralda.

BASEBALL UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

In Spite of Snow, Gales of Wind, and Mud the Giants Played.

After a few weeks' practice in the Sunny South, the Giants donned their uniforms yesterday and attempted to play a game of ball on Manhattan Field. For seven innings they struggled bravely against the cold, piercing wind, the soft, damp ground, and the flying sowflakes, and when the hostilities ceased they made a rush for the big stove in the clubhouse to thaw out.

Only a handful of spectators saw the game, few believing that Manager Irwin would allow the men to take the field in such weather.

As regards the game, but little can be said. A few pretty double plays were made, and the fielding on the whole was good, everything considered. Of course, the pitchers did not attempt to put any speed on the ball, being fearful of bad results to their arms, and they simply tossed it at the batsmen. The regulars hit fairly well, particularly H. Davis, Van Haltren, and Connaughton, but, save Fuller, the colts could do nothing with the easy balls tossed at them by Meekin, Clarke, and German. It was too cold for Tiernan to play, and Cavelie was placed in right field. Capt. Gleason was also absent, attending the funeral of his father, but it is expected that he will report for duty on Monday.

This afternoon the Giants are scheduled to play a game with the Manhattan College team. If the weather does not moderate it would be a good scheme to declare this game off, as more harm than good comes from baseball in small editions of a blizzard. Yesterday's score was:

REGULARS.	R	H	PO	A	E	COLTS.	R	H	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Fuller, ss.	1	2	2	4	0
G. Davis, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1	Doyle, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Cavelle, rf.	1	1	0	2	0	Mulligan, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
H. Davis, 1b.	2	2	10	0	0	Clarke, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Con'ton, ss.	1	2	2	3	0	Battam, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Heifer, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0	Williams, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Stafford, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Bannon, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Foster, c.	0	0	0	1	0
German, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Storger, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Clarke, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Kagey, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Farrell, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Bowen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Flynn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	4	10	21	14	1	Total	2	3	21	11	0

Regulars	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Colts	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Earned runs—Regulars, 3; Colts, 1. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off German, 2; off Clarke, 1; off Kagey, 1. First base on errors—Colts, 1. Left on bases—Regulars, 4; Colts, 3. Struck out—By German, 2. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, H. Davis, Connaughton, Fuller, Stafford. Stolen bases—Cavelle, H. Davis, Battam. Sacrifice hit—Bannon. Double plays—Fuller and Clarke; Fuller, Boyd, and Clarke; G. Davis, Pfeffer, and H. Davis. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

PRINCETON, 5; VIRGINIA, 4.

Close and Exciting Baseball Game Played at Charlottesville.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 3.—The Princeton baseball team won from the University of Virginia to-day by a score of 5 to 4, in one of the most exciting and hard-fought games ever played on the home grounds. Virginia had the game well in hand until the eighth inning, when two home runs, an error, and a base on balls gave Princeton the game. Easton was in the box for Princeton, and pitched a good game for five innings, when Wilson was put in, and held Virginia down to two hits. McGuire for Virgina pitched nine innings, and allowed only four hits.

Virginia scored the first run in the second inning, by a single and errors of Ward and Gunster. In the third McKim made first on a muffed third strike, second on a passed ball, third on Kinchelee's sacrifice, and home on Garnett's single. In the eighth, with Kincheloe on first base, Garnett put the ball over the fence, making the fourth and last run.

Princeton failed to score until the seventh inning, when a muffed fly by Garnett, a sacrifice by Ward, and a single by Altman scored Titus. Bradley put the ball over the fence in the eighth; Wilson got a base on balls, Wayan gained first on an error, Gunster struck out, and then Titus put the ball over the fence, bringing in Wilson, Wayan, and himself, and making the winning run.

The features of the game were the batting of Garnett of Virginia, and the pitching of Wilson of Princeton. The following is the summary:

VIRGINIA.	R	H	PO	A	E	PRINCETON.	R	H	PO	A	E
Hoxton, ss.	0	0	0	3	2	Ward, ss.	0	1	0	4	2
McKim, 2b.	1	0	2	0	1	Easton, p, lf.	0	0	0	5	0
K'chelee, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Altman, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
Garnett, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	17	0	1
Marshall, c.	0	0	9	2	0	Bradley, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Bonney, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Suter, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
McGuire, p.	1	1	1	10	0	Wilson, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Hurt, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0	Wayan, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0
Kern, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Gunster, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1
						Titus, c.	2	1	6	1	0
Total	4	4	24	17	4	Total	5	4	27	17	4

Virginia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—5

Southern Baseball League Organized.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 3.—The Southern Baseball League finally organized for the season this afternoon, with the following clubs: Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans, Atlanta, and Columbus, Ga. The season opens April 10.

Lafayettes, 18; Columbians, 13.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In the baseball game to-day between the Columbian University team and the Lafayette College club the Lafayettes won by a score of 18 to 13.

CANADIANS ABOLISH CLASS B.

Radical Reforms Adopted by the Cyclists over the Line.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 3.—The annual convention of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, which met here to-day, made some important changes in the by-laws and abolished Class B.

President Doolittle's report placed present membership of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association at 6,567, an increase of 2,994 during the past year. R. A. Robertson of Hamilton, was unanimously elected President, and A. O. Hurst, also of Hamilton, Vice President.

The club representation was cut down from one delegate for every fifty members to one for every hundred members. It was decided to do away with professional racing, and a motion that membership in the Canadian Wheelmen's Association be confined to amateurs only went through without discussion.

A resolution was also passed that the Dominion Racing Board shall have complete control over racing in Canada, and that no racing or race, professional or amateur, shall be held without permission of the board. It was also resolved, that the board shall have power to divide the professional racing bicyclists of Canada into two or more classes, as may be expedient, but the board is not compelled to act on this resolution.

Amateurs are forbidden to ride wheels of establishments where they may be employed, the object of this being to prevent manufacturers from hiring fast men to ride their wheels as amateurs. Amateurs are prevented from receiving remuneration of any kind, and clubs are permitted to pay only railroad fares and entrance fees of their racing members.

No prize to be competed for by amateurs is to be more than $25 in value.

The present Class B men who desire to reenter the amateur ranks must apply to the Racing Board, which has till June 30 to consider applications. After that date cases must be dealt with only at the annual meeting. After a hot fight between Peterboro and Quebec for next Summer's championship race meet Quebec captured the prize by a majority of 2,359, several Western towns which are after the meet of 1897, turning the scale in Quebec's favor.

JOHNSON MATCHED WITH MICHAEL.

The Fliers to Meet in England and France in a Series of Races.

The American Wheelman received a cablegram yesterday from its Paris bureau announcing that John S. Johnson, the Minneapolis racing crack, and James Michael, the European wonder, had been matched by their respective managers for a series of races on the following conditions:

The races to be one, five, and ten miles, with pacemakers, to be ridden in England for a stake of $1,250. Also a series of three races—five, twenty, and thirty kilometers—with pacemakers, for the same stake and to be ridden in France.

Johnson is now at Wiesbaden, and has accepted the general terms of the race, and his manager will meet Warburton, the Welshman's manager, to-day and decide upon the further conditions of the race, select the track, the date, &c.

Michael is the best racing man in all Europe, having defeated every rider of note in England and on the Continent, and great interest will doubtless be manifested in the coming series with the American. Johnson is rounding into fine condition, and feels that this will be his best year.

Annual Meeting of the Quills.

The Quill Club Wheelmen had their annual meeting yesterday. The various reports showed the organization to be in a most flourishing condition. A plan for the club to take charge of local road racing was discussed pro and con, and finally the matter was left in the hands of the Racing Board. S. Solomon, C. W. F. Foudrinier, A. R. Ruland, and Augustus E. Vogel were elected to membership, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dixie Hines, President; George E. Stackhouse, Vice President; M. B. Macfarlane, Secretary; H. L. Saltonstall, Treasurer; A. G. Batchelder, Captain; Alfred Reeves, First Lieutenant; C. L. R. Schaffer, Second Lieutenant; Executive Committee—Dixie Hines, George E. Stackhouse, M. B. Macfarlane, H. L. Saltonstall, A. G. Batchelder, Arthur N. Jervis, and John C. Wetmore.

South Brooklyn's Officers.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen had their annual election last evening, and a very exciting one it proved to be. The balloting was very close for the principal offices. The successful candidates were: President—C. J. Obermayer; Vice President—F. N. Bruner; Secretary—N. R. Macdonald; Financial Secretary—E. P. Liesegang; Treasurer—A. W. Hudson; Captain—G. H. Greenia; First Lieutenant—J. P. Girard, Jr.; Second Lieutenant—T. F. Christie; Trustees—Thomas Murphy, W. H. Wilson, and R. L. Smith; Tellers of Election—F. Benson and C. E. Norregaard. L. S. Harrison, the retiring President, refused to run for another term.

Hudson County Elect Officers.

JERSEY CITY, April 3.—The Hudson County Wheelmen held their annual meeting to-night at the clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue. The principal event was the election of officers. Two tickets were nominated, but the candidate for Treasurer was the same on both tickets. The officers chosen were as follows: President—T. H. Cuddy; Vice President—Charles F. Seymour; Secretary—Edward H. Smith; Treasurer—Charles L. Hering; Trustees—Floyd Vail, Frederick J. Keer, E. C. Schnitzer, George H. Earle, and George E. Blakeslee.

A Good Friday Road Run.

A party of members of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn started on a Good Friday run yesterday forenoon, Willet's Point being the destination. This was the club's first run of the season. Lieut. Houston, United States Navy, led the party, the personnel of which was as follows: George K. Jarvie, Carroll J. Post, Jr., "Jack" Wilson, W. B. Judson, John Sutton, Dr. Thomas Somers, N. E. Houston, and Graham F. Blandy. The route followed was through Jamaica, Flushing, and Bayside.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Park Commissioner Woodruff expects to have the new return cycle path on the Coney Island Boulevard completed by June 15. Mayor Wurster will give a hearing at 11 o'clock to-day on the bill for the new return path, and also the Glenmore Avenue improvement.

—Rockville Centre was visited by a small party of members of the Midwood Club Wheelmen of Brooklyn yesterday. This afternoon the club will begin its regular Saturday afternoon runs for the season, leaving the clubhouse at 3:30 o'clock.

—Ending with the 1st of February, David Morehouse of the Kings County Wheelmen, one of the oldest members of the club, rode 4,039 miles in eleven months. He rode on 160 days, averaging 25 miles a day.

—The New-York City Federation of Wheelmen, the local organization of League of American Wheelmen members, will have a meeting next Tuesday evening, at which a constitution and bylaws will be adopted.

—The general meeting of the Cyclists' Federation to-night will be held in the Lenox Lyceum lecture room, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, beginning at 8 o'clock.

—The Kings County Wheelmen have received a sanction for a race meet on Saturday, June 27.

"FOURSOMES" AT LAKEWOOD.

Mrs. Sedgwick and Mr. Hunter Win on the Lakewood Links.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 3.—The attraction at the golf links to-day was the mixed "foursome" competition for the cup given by Clarence Blair Mitchell. The conditions for good playing were extremely unfavorable, the wind blowing a perfect gale all day, while at times a driving sleetstorm made it extremely unpleasant for the few enthusiasts who braved the miserable weather. Seven couples took part in the contest. Duncan Elliott and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell had a handicap of 8; J. B. Harriman and Mrs. John Hunter Sedgwick had an allowance of 12 strokes; Jasper Lynch and Miss Agnes Helen Davis started from scratch, as did also W. Sands and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Robert Bage Kerr and Mrs. H. W. McVicker; Clarence Blair Mitchell and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker received 15, and George Bird and Mrs. William H. Sands had 18 strokes.

The cup went to Mrs. Sedgwick, she and her partner completing the eighteen holes in 109 strokes. The net scores of the other couples were: Mr. Elliott and Mrs. Mitchell, 118; Mr. Lynch and Miss Davis, 131; Mr. Sands and Mrs. Claflin, 125; Mr. Kerr and Mrs. McVicker, who made the best score of the day from scratch, 113; Mr. Mitchell and Mrs. Walker, 129, and Mr. Bird and Mrs. Sands, 120.

To-morrow there will be a series of mixed "foursome" matches for another cup, given by Arthur B. Claflin.

In the afternoon Jasper Lynch and James R. Chadwick played off the tie that resulted last Saturday in the usual competition for the Converse trophy, Mr. Chadwick proving successful to-day. He made the double circuit in 116 strokes, which, with a handicap of 6, gave him a net aggregate of 110. Lynch, who started from scratch, completed the course in 113. This leaves Lynch and James W. Morey still tied, with three victories each. Chadwick, D. L. Schwartz, and E. Robbins Walker having each won it twice.

The wind interfered considerably with both players. Both drove into the fence at the tee off, Chadwick, in getting out, sending his ball under the board walk across the road. This cost him 2 strokes, and he lost 2 more through his ball striking the fence each time. He finally holed in 10. Meanwhile, Lynch made a fine approach, and captured the hole in 5. On driving for the second hole the wind carried Lynch's ball back fully twenty-five yards, while Chadwick's ball whizzed clear across the field into the fence. Lynch's approach shots were very poor, however, and Chadwick holed in 7, Lynch using 9. For the third hole both drove short to avoid the bunker, which both cleared by clever loftie strokes. Lynch reached the green on his, but poor judgment in putting cost him an extra stroke, his opponent making the hole in 5, and going him one better. At the fourth Chadwick drove into the bunker, but extricated himself neatly. He took 6 strokes to get to the shortest hole on the links.

Lynch made a pretty drive and nice approach and gained it in 2. Owing to the wind, both drove short for the fifth and longest hole. On their third strokes both dropped into the bunker. Lynch had the worst of it, but holed in 9, to Chadwick's 8. The sixth hole was halved in 4. Lynch again sought the bunker on his second shot for the seventh hole, and it cost him 2 strokes to get out in safety. He redeemed his mistakes, however, by a fine long put and finally holed in 8, Chadwick taking 6.

Against a fearfully strong gust Lynch made the eighth in 6, his adversary having the misfortune to drive into the bunker and to use 4 strokes to get out. When he escaped he played all around the hole, and finally reached it in 11. He made the ninth in 4, and Lynch in 6. Lynch's score for the first round was 56, that of Chadwick being 61.

Starting off for the second round Chadwick again drove into the road, but reached the green on his second, and holed in 4. Lynch drove short to avoid the fence, and reached the hole in 5. The latter made the second in 6, and Chadwick in 7. The third was divided in 5. When the seventh hole was reached the wind blew so hard that it was impossible to keep the ball in the air, and at the eighth hole, what would otherwise have been a straight drive of Lynch's, was carried to the fence by the same source of discomfort. Lynch finally finished the second circuit in 57, Chadwick making it in 55.

BANK CLERKS BOWLING.

Park National Players Win a Couple of Games and Are Leaders.

Four teams were scheduled to play in the Bank Clerks' Tournament, in Thumann's alleys, last evening, and they included National Park, Sub-Treasury of the United States, Western National, and Hamilton Banks.

The first teams drawn were National Park and Western National, and, as the first named are the leaders in the tournament, while the Western team are tailenders, it was supposed that an easy victory would ensue for the Parks, and, although they eventually won, it was not until after a hard fight, as the Western boys started off in the lead, and maintained it until the last frame, when the Parks just got home by nine pins, with a total of 723, against the Westerns' 714.

Sperling (Western) slipped up on an easy spare with his second last ball, and thus missed a golden chance to pull the leaders from their prominence.

Second to show were the Sub-Treasury and National Park teams, and the Parks, while not bowling up to their usual high form, had little difficulty in disposing of the Sub-Treasury players, although the latter were greatly assisted by that sterling player, Mr. Yates, who rolled high score—159—for his team, which netted 705, against the Parks' 753. Terwilliger (Park) carried off the palm for high score, with 193.

The last teams to meet were Sub-Treasury and Hamilton, and the former went off in a style that was not to be denied, and soon had the Hamiltons in difficulty, winning by 148 pins, with a total of 787, against 639.

H. Sperling (Sub-Treasury) and Le Furge (Sub-Treasury) each rolled splendid scores—191 and 182, respectively.

H. D. Grant, (Mercantile,) who has proved himself so popular as umpire in many games, is being seriously considered for official umpire.

The following is the summary:

NAT. PARK BANK. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	WESTERN NAT. B'K. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terwilliger	1	6	141	G. Betts	3	2	130
Major	0	5	125	Stout	1	6	154
Braisted	2	3	138	Fishback	3	2	149
Miller	2	5	168	P. Betts	4	3	165
Faries	0	7	151	Sperling	0	4	116
Total	5	26	723	Total	11	17	714

FRAMES.

Nat. Park	54	133	195	262	313	383	460	550	639	723
Western Nat.	89	189	253	320	379	448	521	586	647	714

Averages—National Park, 144 3-5; Western National, 142 4-5. Scorers—C. F. Brock, F. M. Jordan. Umpire—H. D. Grant.

NAT. PARK BANK. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	SUB-TREASURY U. S. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terwilliger	3	193	

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LEASES THE ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE.

Official Circulars Issued Explaining the Circumstances and the Terms of the Agreement—The Illinois Central Deemed It Best to Control Its Own Entrance into St. Louis—The Belleville and Southern Road Included in the Lease.

Clarence F. Parker, President of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, formally announced yesterday that arrangements had been completed by which all of the properties of that company had been leased to the Illinois Central Railroad for a period of ninety years from Oct. 1, 1895. This lease has been made upon the express agreement and guarantee of the Illinois Central to pay a dividend of 2¼ per cent. per annum to the stockholders of the leased company. The first dividend payment will be due July 1, 1896, and semi-annually thereafter.

In a circular to the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, explaining the circumstances of this agreement, President Parker says: "It is known to the most of you that for about twenty-five years the Illinois Central Railroad Company has maintained close traffic relations with this company, and that all of its business from the South to and from St. Louis has been handled over the lines and terminals of this company. The time had come, your officers learned, when the Illinois Central Railroad deemed it to its best interest to control its own entrance into St. Louis. It seemed to your Directors prudent and proper, and as well necessary, to negotiate for a lease of your property to that company, provided suitable terms could be arranged. After patient labor in this matter, your Directors are now able to notify you that they have, with the written approval and consent of a majority of the stockholders, completed and duly executed the said lease."

The Belleville and Southern Railroad, which for twenty-five years has been a connecting link between the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute and the Illinois Central, is included in this arrangement, inasmuch as it is leased in perpetuity to the Alton and Terre Haute. Edward F. Leonard, Secretary of the Belleville and Southern Road, in a circular to the stockholders of that company, says: "Before concluding the lease of its property to the Illinois Central, the management of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company procured the privilege for your company of joining in such lease, by securing the assent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to assume the lease of your company to the Terre Haute Company, providing they made a modification, under date of Oct. 1, 1895, of the existing lease by guaranteeing that a fixed rental of 4.80 per cent. per annum be paid to the holders of the prefered shares of the Belleville and Southern Illinoi Railroad Company by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for ninety-nine years from Jan. 1, 1896, with privilege of renewal, the first payment to be made on July 1, 1896, and thereafter each six months. A majority of the stockholders have signified their written assent and approval of such modification of the lease."

The Way Clear for Reorganization.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 3.—The appointment of General Manage Charles H. Heald as receiver of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern system makes the way clear for the proposed reorganization, which will probably be effected within six months, and the foreclosure suit will then be abandoned.

Bonds on the various branches of the system bear interest at 6 and 7 per cent. The plan is to retire these, and then form a new company to control the system and make a new issue of 4 per cent. bonds to the extent of $6,000,000. In the new organization $3,066,047 would represent the amount in preferred stock and $2,510,000 the issue of common stock. After taking up old securities and stock on a basis already agreed upon, the new company will have $2,000,000 in bonds left to undertake extensions of the system. This plan is dependent upon the system showing its ability to earn 4 per cent. in the next four or six months.

Watching Western Rate Cutters.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Referring to the published statement that John F. Marchand, a detective for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was in Chicago trying to secure evidence of secret rate cutting against some of the railroads leading out of the city, a morning paper says:

"It now develops that Detective Marchand's efforts were directed almost entirely against the members of the Western Freight Association. For several hours yesterday Marchand held a secret session of court in the office of Mr. J. W. Midgley, Chairman of the above association. It may be said to have been the first case under the recent Brown decision, which compels witnesses to produce all the cut-rate evidence in their possession.

Some time ago Chairman Midgley issued a strong letter to the officers of the different roads, in which he said that the condition of rates in certain parts of the West was very bad, and that unless immediate action was taken to patch up matters, serious results might follow. This letter found its way into the newspapers, and the newspapers in turn found their way into the hands of Chairman Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who sent Detective Marchand to Chicago to confer with Mr. Midgley.

Coal-Rate War.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The war between the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and Atchison and Rio Grande Railroads over coal rates has assumed a new phase. In order to compel its competitors to enter an agreement upon a differential coal freight rate, the receiver of the Gulf line inaugurated a passenger rate war which severely damaged the Rio Grande Company, controlling the bulk of the local passenger traffic between important towns of Colorado. The Rio Grande yesterday applied to Judge Hallett of the United States District Court at Denver for a restraining order to compel Receiver Trumbull to comply with a contract relating to the joint track between Pueblo and Walsenburg and thereby cause a restoration of passenger rates.

To Parallel Pittsburg and Lake Erie.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 3.—Two engineering corps are engaged in surveying a route for a first-class railroad to be constructed between Pittsburg and Youngstown, Ohio. One corps is headed by Engineer Holbrook, formerly General Superintendent of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie. The other is in charge of Engineer Patterson. The new road, it is said, will parallel the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway. It is stated that Senator Calvin S. Brice and Senator William Flynn of Pittsburg are back of the movement, which has not as yet been regularly incorporated. Work of construction will begin within a year.

Large Increase of Capital Stock.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Kings County Traction Company, with principal office in New-York City, which was incorporated a few days ago, to-day certified to the Secretary of State that it had increased its capital stock to $1,500,000, to consist of 45,000 shares of $100 each. The certificate is signed for the company by P. F. Vaughn and J. A. Snyder. The company paid a tax of $5,617 to the State Treasurer for the privilege of increasing its capital stock.

No Private Cars on Fast Trains.

J. W. Ramsey, Vice President and General Manager of the Wabash Railway, has issued a circular relating to the hauling of private cars, in which he says: "I desire to advise you that, owing to the weight and speed of our fast mail limited trains, Nos. 46 and 47, running between St. Louis and Toledo, and Train No. 6, between Kansas City and St. Louis, and to the close connection to be made at terminals, we find it necessary to restrict the number of cars on these trains. Notice is therefore given that special cars cannot be handled on same. On all other trains we will be pleased to continue to extend to you the courtesy of our lines."

Erie Railway Earnings.

The following comparative statement of the earnings of the entire Erie Railroad system for the month of February includes, in the expense account, one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year:

	1895.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,970,214.79	$2,122,078.36	$151,863.57
Working expenses	1,652,885.78	1,730,223.57	77,337.79
Net	$317,329.01	$391,854.79	$74,525.78

These figures include the business of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Chicago and Erie lines.

Faster Time on the Great Northern.

Notice was given yesterday that the Great Northern Railway has just completed arrangements with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company by which the running time of express trains between St. Paul and Portland, Oregon, will be reduced twelve hours. These trains will, beginning to-morrow, run over the tracks of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company between Spokane and Portland, thus shortening the distance materially and consequently the running time.

St. Paul's Big Increase.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the fourth week of March were $902,433; for the same period of 1895, $731,955; increase, $170,478.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Canadian Pacific Railroad, which has been a member of the Transcontinental Passenger Association since its organization, has given thirty days' notice of its intention to withdraw its intermediate business from the agreement. The business which it is willing shall remain is that passing from or through its eastern and western transcontinental gateways, and without relation to its interchange of traffic with its passenger line at Port Arthur or Fort William, Ontario. The reason given is that the Great Northern exempts its intermediate business. The Chairman refused to accept the notice.

—At a meeting of the freight officials of the Chicago-Mississippi River lines, held in Chicago last Thursday, it was decided to re-establish substantially the same arbitrary rates on freight from Mississippi River points to Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Western lake ports as were in effect last season, to be added to the lake rates recently established.

—A Chicago paper says that the Western Trunk Line pool is in bad shape, and there is danger of its going to pieces before long. The frequent communications lately addressed to the managers of the pool lines, accusing them of faithlessness and other wrongful doings, have caused a bitter and resentful feeling.

—At a session of the Eastern Committee of the Western Passenger Association in St. Louis yesterday the discussion of a uniform 1,000-mile ticket occupied the entire session. The matter was referred to a committee to report. It is expected that the association will meet in Hot Springs next week.

—President Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad has accepted an invitation to attend the third South and West Grain and Trade Congress, to be held at Charleston, S. C., and read a paper upon the ways and means to facilitate trade between those sections of the country.

—Preparation is under way by the Delaware and Hudson to double track its Nineveh branch between Nineveh and Lanesboro. Work will begin as soon as the work of double-tracking between Nineveh and Albany is completed.

—F. L. Pomeroy, who was General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway two or three years ago, is to succeed James W. Musson as Manager of the Nickel Plate fast freight line.

—G. W. Hallock, Chairman of the Chicago Local Passenger Association, has resigned to accept the position of City Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Chicago.

—Gross earnings of the Rock Island system for the month of March were $1,275,661, an increase, as compared with the same month in 1895, of $77,631.

—The annual meeting of the Southern States Passenger Association will occur next Tuesday. Commissioner Thomas will be re-elected.

—The next meeting of the Southwestern Passenger Committee will be held at Hotel Eastman, Hot Springs, next Tuesday.

—E. Hawley of this city, Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific, has gone to St. Louis.

—Important track improvements are now going forward on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne line.

The Clergyman's Plug of Tobacco.

From The Brockton (Mass.) Enterprise.

One of the residents of the city who lived here several years is fond of telling a little story concerning a clergyman who flourished as pastor over one of the North Bridgewater churches. Soon after the pastor had been settled, it reached the ears of the Deacons that he had been seen smoking a vulgar pipe in his study. They waited on him and said: "Your sermons are excellent, but there is one thing we object to. You are addicted to the evil habit of smoking." The minister explained that he saw no evil in it; but, taking a large plug from his pocket, said: "Gentlemen, in deference to your opinion, I promise you this: As soon as I have smoked the plug I have in my hand I will cease smoking forever." They were satisfied, and soon after he was ordained. But, as he refilled the big pipe, he chuckled and told his few intimate friends: "I have kept my word. I've got that same plug yet."

Pennsylvania's Fur Trade.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Dr. H. B. Warren, economic zoologist in the Department of Agriculture, says the fur trade of Pennsylvania amounts to many thousands of dollars a year, in spite of the great destruction of animal life in the State. In York County last year the revenue derived from the sale of pelts of the muskrat, skunk, opossum, raccoon, mink, and fox amounted to about $20,000. A West Chester man has for several years sold from $3,000 to $5,000 worth of skins obtained in Chester County. The hunters and trappers of Wayne County realize large sums annually by the sale of furs and pelts obtained there. Dr. Warren says Armstrong, Jefferson, Mercer, and Lawrence Counties send from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of skunk hides every year to the London markets.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., a sermon for Easter, "The Stone Rolled Away," 7:45 P. M., "The Contribution of the Universalist Church to the Ideal Church—Universalism and Immortality." Easter Music—Easter Carol, Preston; anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Haydn; "Christ, the Lord, Is Risen," Havens; "Sanctus," Gounod; "Easter Song," rendered by quartet and chorus, organ, and harp. Evening—"The Strife Is O'er," Mendelssohn; "As It Began to Dawn," Coombs; anthem, "Light's Glittering Morn," Parker; "Every Flower That Blossoms"; "Christ, the Lord, Is Risen To-day," Weber.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—7 A. M., holy communion; 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion. Preacher, the rector. 4 P. M., choral evensong, preacher, Rev. John Mitchel Page.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
34th St., corner Park Ave.
Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. Subject:
The Easter Hope and Joy.
All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school, 12 M., (noon). Friday, 8 P. M. Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., Easter sermon, "Immortality To-day." Easter music by special quartet. Communion and Sunday school to follow.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Communion immediately after the morning service. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Special Easter music.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.—First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor; Lord's Supper and reception of members at 11; Easter services of the Sabbath school at 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor; Lord's Supper and reception of members at 10:30; Easter services of the Bible school at 7:45.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 4 P. M., praise service at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Easter sermon, "The Seal of Salvation," and 8 P. M., Easter sermon, "The World's Sweet Inn."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—10 A. M., children's service, with sermon at 11 A. M. Rev. Henry Everson Cobb will preach; topic, "The Destruction of the Cross"; at 8 P. M., topic, "Sunshine in the Shadow."

"EASTER EVERY DAY" WILL BE THE subject in Cooper Union next Monday, April 6, from 3 to 4 P. M. Five-minute talks by Mrs. Whittemore, Rev. D. C. Hughes, Rev. W. C. Blackburn, Rev. J. L. Campbell, Rev. A. B. McLaurin, Rev. E. E. Creasey, and Rev. D. C. Toy. At 4 P. M. Rev A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn speaks on "The Second Coming of Jesus." Song service at 2:40 P. M., led by W. S. Weeden. F. H. Jacobs, one of Mr. Moody's soloists, will sing. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

EASTER MUSICAL SERVICE AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Hall, 42d St., Third Av., Tuesday evening. Mrs. Kress and other noted soloists, including Mabel Diggs, the child wonder. Organ recital and "Col. Hadley's Bowery Chorus." Welcome.

EAST SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Park Av., the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, (Protestant Episcopal.) Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D. D., Rector.—Early service, 8 A. M. Midday service, 11 A. M. Children's festival, 4 P. M. Even-song, 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, s. w. Corner of Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Easter services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 WEST 46th St., Rev. R. W. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Special Easter music morning and evening. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST."
Fifth Avenue and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Triumphal Trumpet."
4 P. M., "Bethany—The Place of Coronation."
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 5th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
EASTER SERVICES, conducted by the PASTOR, 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
Preparatory Lecture Wednesday Evening at 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St., Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Saviour," communion; 3 P. M., children's service in the church; 8 P. M., Easter praise service, address to young people by the pastor.

JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 44 and 46 John St.—Preaching at 10:45 by Rev. H. L. Wilson, D. D., and 7:30 by Rev. John Keogan. Strangers are cordially invited.

LOOK FOR GOSPEL BOOKLET ON NEWSstand next week containing sermon by A. C. Dixon on "Easter Every Day" and by Louis Albert Banks on "A Crown for the Man Who Fails."

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at 53d St.
Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.,
"The Resurrection."
8 P. M., "Forty Great Days."
Easter music. Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Mid-week service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—10:45, preaching. Easter musical service. Anthems sung by a chorus of a hundred voices. 7:30, preaching, followed by baptism.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. E. S. Seward, Pastor.—Easter services—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; preaching at 11, with Easter Presentations, Baptism, Confirmation, and the Most Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Chapel Sunday School Easter Service at 3:30 P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, NEAR Bridge Entrance.—Lyman Abbott preaches 10:30 and 7:30; subject at night—"Evolution and Immortality," an Easter sermon.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, corner West 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D. Subject: "Darkness, Dawn, Day." The Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, will preach at 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Easter Day—Celebration of the holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock. Sunday school festival, 3 o'clock. Evening prayer, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 5 6 WEST 4 0 th St.—Low mass, 5:30, 6:15, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, (German;) solemn mass, (de Grandval,) 11 A. M., (doors open 10:45;) solemn procession and benediction, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach evening; subject—"The Heavenly Springtime."

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 7 6 th St., near Columbus Av., Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., Rector.—11 A. M., sermon and holy communion; 7:45 P. M., the monthly musical service. A splendid programme of Easter music will be given.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, 20TH ST., WEST OF 8th Av., Rev. Olin S. Roche, Rector.—Easter services, 8 and 11 A. M., 3, 4, and 7:45 P. M. Rector preaches at 11 o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Theodore C. Seibt at 7:45. Special music morning and night. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 59-61 WEST 46TH ST.—Special Lenten service 4 P. M.; Preacher, Rev. H. M. Barnum, Rector Church of the Beloved Disciple; other services 10 and 11 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, April 5, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject—"The Resurrection of Humanity." All interested are invited.

THEOSOPHY.—Claude Falls Wright will lecture, Chickering Hall, Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, on "Destiny of Man." Organ recitals by Miss Alice M. Judge. Free.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—To-morrow, at 11 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman lectures on "Passover and Easter—A Comparative Study." Seats free.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, Pastor.—Easter services, with appropriate music, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sermon in the morning by the pastor; in the evening by Rev. George Adam Smith, D. D., professor in the Free Church College, Glasgow. The communion will be celebrated after the morning service.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—Brown horse; 16 hands; 7 years; sound, kind, and gentle in single and double harness and under saddle; price, $350. Apply at owner's stable, 145 West 55th St.

FOR SALE—A landau, in capital order; rubber tires. Can be seen at Albemarle Stables, 216 Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend highly; call Thursday and Friday. 92 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. 113 West 53d St., Curtis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; good plain sewer; six years' best city reference. O'Brien, 334 West 16th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Summer engagement wanted as companion by young French lady; diplomée; willing to travel; fluent English; highest references. Mlle. M. L. C., 72 State St., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Canadian Protestant woman as cook; good city reference. N., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can be seen at present employer's. 279 5th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, day's work; is good laundress, cook, and housecleaner. M., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good, honest young laundress out by the day. Mrs. J. Connolly, 207 West 66th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; few more customers; best styles and best work at reasonable rates. 39 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; latest styles; street, evening, and children's suits; reference. Miss McVey, 904 8th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady (Swiss) of refinement and education as governess or useful companion to lady or family going to Europe; excellent linguist and traveler; highest references exchanged. A. B., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined young woman for bachelor apartment or widower's home; best city reference. M., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By neat German; general houseworker, plain cook; city or country. 167 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat German to do general housework; plain cook; city or country. 167 East 34th St., near 3d. Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—North German; does all kinds of sewing; stylish hairdresser; good packer; would travel; best city reference. S. S., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—For a grown child; by a young woman; best city reference. Care of Mrs. B., 918 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; will take family washing by the week or month; open-air bleaching. 143 East 58th St., basement.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent colored seamstress; would like sewing of any kind; by the day or week; good reference. Hill, 410 7th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a colored girl as thoroughly experienced waitress or chambermaid; understands salads; been in New-York 12 years in only four places; all in nice private families; city or country. Write until 8th, 107 West 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—By young lady, who wishes few customers at her home or out privately. Miss Helen, 10 East 17th St.

MASSAGE GIVEN SCIENTIFICALLY FOR rheumatism and nervousness; also electricity and medical gymnastics; moderate. 743 6th Av.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman; disengaged April 1; now in Washington; will call at Times office Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock; best New-York references and Washington; last employer can be seen. J. T. F., Box 177.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; single-handed; honest, willing, and obliging; conscientious in his work; many years' best city references; city or country. Franck, care Mrs. Squire, 302 West 55th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; sober, honest; speaks little English; in private family; city or country; best references. Louis, care Ardin, 433 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—By a capable young man; good waiter; understands care of fine silver, cleaning, &c.; neat and reliable; wages, $35; first-class references. Grey, Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler; understands his business thoroughly; will be found sober and reliable; good reference. J. N., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By useful butler, (26;) active, willing, and obliging; where steady, competent person is required; first-class reference. Sutton, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; well trained in French, English, and Russian service; wages moderate; city reference. V. D. M., 152 East 43d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; will go anywhere; good references. L. G., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; aged 38; good personal character; good appearance. L., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; age 29; two and a half years' first-class reference. D. D., 39 West 48th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By butler in private family or nurse to invalid gentleman. D. B., 405 4th Av., Martin.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, reliable, single man; German; understands proper care of horses, carriages, lawn, walks; good milker; will be generally useful; country place wanted until May 27; city or country; reference. D. B., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant single man; experienced in vegetable, flower garden, and lawn, yet is first-class in care and management of horses, fine harness, carriages, &c.; highest city reference. J. H., 213 East 38th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER—COOK or LAUNdress.—By a man and wife; no incumbrance; both thoroughly understand their duties; are willing and obliging; very industrious; highest city reference. 226 East 21st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employers can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; not afraid of work; best reference from former and last employer. L. C., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, 23; understands horses, harness, and carriages, and will be highly recommended; best city reference. P. D., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; single; strictly temperate; city or country; thoroughly understands the business; best references. Coachman, Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By respectable young man; willing and obliging; can be highly recommended by his last employer. K., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; single; first-class personal references as to capabilities; steady and sober; don't object to the country. A. B., care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; no objection to country all year around; understands four-in-hand and tandem, and excellent on coach horn. 227 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Age 28; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, harness; best city reference; city or country. T. L., at C. M. Moseman's Brothers', Chambers St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; age 33; first-class four or tandem driver; blows horn; best personal references; last employer can be seen; city or country. J. C., 3 West 9th St.

COACHMAN.—By single man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; best of references from last employer. M. C., 8 Dale Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 28; understands care fine horses, harness, and carriages; all former employers willing to recommend. J. Q., 140 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend, after four years; family going to Europe. Coachman, 52 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references; three years with last employer, who can be seen. A. M., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By single, man; Protestant; good all-round horseman; good recommendations; no liquor or tobacco positively. 848 East 77th St., fourth bell.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; 15 years' experience; city reference from last employer, who can be seen. D. R., 136 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; country preferred; first-class references. Apply at private stable, 166 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—English: a first-class man; age, 34 years; capable of taking charge of any gentleman's stable. Charles Day, 102 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Twelve years' experience; can give personal reference; country preferred. J. Smith, 733 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly capable, honest, and sober man; over fifteen years in last place. 15 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single man in the country; has best recommendations. O. L., 142 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; five years' best city reference; can be seen on last employer's premises. Terrence Quinn, West 158th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single man in the country; best recommendations. O. L., 142 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; strictly sober and trustworthy. W. P., Box 191 Times.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By married man; one child; a very reliable man; to take charge of a gentleman's private place; well recommended. A. Stewart, Westchester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and MANAGER.—Married; large experience in growing plants, roses, orchids, grapes, vegetables, care of lawns, trees, shrubs; all planting and improving grounds; the forcing of all kinds of fruits and flowers under glass and out-of-doors, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; used to the management of men; sober, honest, and reliable; first-class references. Manage, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—Age 30; single; 15 years' experience in private places; first-class man in all branches of horticulture; first-class testimonials from Europe and America. X. Y. Z., Box 112 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; experienced in growing vegetables and all greenhouse work; laying out lawns, &c.; takes charge on gentleman's place. A. M., 30 Church St., barber's shop.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; German; married; without children; on gentleman's place or horticultural establishment; fine references. Charles Reinert, 223 Washington St., Hoboken.

GARDENER.—By a German; age, 28; married; no children; first-class in vegetables and flowers; very best of city references. A. A., Box 191 Times.

GARDENER.—By middle-aged German, single; competent to take full charge of any gentleman's country estate; long experience and first-class reference. G. N., Box 106 Times.

GARDENER.—Middle-aged; Protestant; sober, honest, and trustworthy; understands care of cows, shrubbery, grapevines, &c.; best of references. T. R., Sunnyside, L. I.

GARDENER.—Age 30; single; private place, where two or more are kept; well up in glass, lawns, vegetables, stock, &c.; excellent testimonials. Ilex, Box 216 Times.

GARDENER.—By a German; 28, married, no children; first-class in vegetables and flowers; very best of city references. A. A., 61 East 1st St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; 23; understands horses, harness, and carriages; will be highly recommended; best city reference. 113 West 39th St.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom or second man; reference. H. H., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—By young Englishman; first-class references from present employer; thoroughly competent in all duties. H. S., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young man in private family; best city reference. M., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—By Englishman; age 30; first-class personal references; knows his business thoroughly. M. C., 151 West 25th St.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman as second or third man in the house; good city references. A. Campbell, 102 West 56th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN — LAUNDRESS.— Respectable, trustworthy couple, (Swede,) no children; man useful in and around gentleman's place; understands care of horses; wife first-class laundress; good references. 360 West 45th St., Bergman's bell.

USEFUL MAN.—Married, one child; good vegetable gardener; milk, and take care of a small place; handy with tools; good reference. P. K., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; best city reference. P. B., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER and VALET.—By English-man; experienced in both capacities; age, 34; height 5 feet 10 inches; single; state terms. A. B., 1,026 3d Av.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a French Protestant young man as waiter or butler in a private family; references. 209 West 26th St., care Mrs. Bastian.

Miscellaneous.

AN EXPERT MASSEUR WANTS PATIENTS to treat at own homes. I. M., 442 Western Boulevard.

CARETAKER or AGENT.—Annexed district property, for rent or part rent of apartment; cleanliness assured; reference, security, &c. Trustworthy, Box 330 Times, Up Town.

PAINTER'S WORK.—Ceiling decorated with flowers, gilded lines, $3 up; rooms painted, $1.25 up; rooms papered, $2 up. S. Jaffa, 310 East 88th St.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS PARLANT Anglais, habitant Paris, désire trouver une situation près de gentlemen; pour voyager en Europe. A. D., 806, 18 Rue de Rocroy, Paris.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A good family cook and plain laundress. Apply, with reference, to-day, between 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock, at 283 Lexington Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BUTLER WANTED.—English or Scotch, first class, who understands his business perfectly; under men kept. Apply, with references, to 261 Broadway, Room 6, between 12 and 4.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

He Was Unfortunate.

From The Chicago Post.

"Ah, that was a sad case."

"What?"

"Why, poor Bilkins got in a tight place and defaulted for nearly $200,000. Very sad, very sad. I wonder if they won't be able to compromise the case in some way."

"By the way, what was done with that fellow who stole a bucket of coal from your woodshed?"

"Oh, the thief went to the penitentiary. I prosecuted the case right up to the end. There should be no sympathy with thieves."

Explained.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The difference," said Asbury Peppers, though no one had asked him, "the difference between a bicycle pump and an anti-prizefight law is that one is used to blow up the tires and the other is used to tie up the blowers."

Whereupon the serious boarder told him that he ought to go on the stage, or, if the stage were not available, to go on the next train.

The Ingenuous Maiden.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Stilby—Really, Miss Chatter, I don't see how you find so much to talk about. I am very glad to have been introduced to you. It is a pleasure to hear an original person talk.

Miss Chatter—Yes, our hostess said she thought we would get on nicely together. I think people of opposite characteristics are always likely to be congenial, don't you?

Sure of It.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Dinah—Yo ain't got a pair ob ole shoes yo kin gib me, has yo?

Mrs. Heviwate—Why, you couldn't wear my shoes, Dinah.

Dinah—Deed, I kin, Misses; Ise got mos' de biggest foot yo ebber see.

An Unimportant Item.

From Brookl

FURTHER TALK OF UNION

SECOND HEARING ON GREATER NEW-YORK BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Arguments in Favor of the Proposed Consolidation and Intended to Offset Those Advanced by Seth Low and Others—Some Opposed to the Outlined Legislation also Heard and Another Meeting Will Be Had in City Hall Next Monday.

Mayor Strong opened the second day's public hearing yesterday on the Greater New-York bill with a warning to the intending speakers to confine themselves to the points at issue.

"Personally, I am a consolidationist," he said, when the hearing began in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall. "I voted for this bill, and I guess most of the people in New-York City are in favor of consolidation. But the subject to-day is the phraseology of this bill, and I would like the discussion to confine itself strictly to this issue and to the merits of it."

It was originally intended to hear only speakers in favor of the bill, but the Mayor was obliged to modify this rule, and during the afternoon session speakers on both sides were listened to, and when the session adjourned it was announced that the opposition would have another opportunity to voice their views and objections next Monday at 2 o'clock in the same room. William B. Ellison was the first speaker. He said:

I have read the bill with some degree of care, and it seems to me that it is about the only legislation that we could have. It has been argued by Mr. Low that this bill was defective in that it did not first give us a charter, and, secondly, a legislation which would put into effect that charter. He went on to draw a parallel between the present problem and the preparation of the National Constitution. But the events which are to follow this bill are not those which were to follow the events of the time when the Constitution was adopted.

As I read it, the bill provides that we shall have consolidation, but that actual consolidation shall wait the time until a charter can be framed. I believe it was wise to declare unequivocally that consolidation was to be a fact—that we were to be consolidated at some time. It was well to set that question at rest once and for all.

The charter is to be submitted to the Legislature of 1897. This question of the Greater New-York has been before the people for some time. I believe that many of the present lesigtators were selected because they were in favor of it.

It is clear to my mind that when this charter does come out it is not at once operative in itself. It is then for the Legislature to put it into law or to reject it, as it thinks fit. This is the best and fairest way in which we could ever obtain the consolidation for which the people have most unequivocally declared.

The only thing and the most important thing in this law is the question of the Commissioners who are to formulate the charter. From the speeches delivered yesterday it seems to be in the minds of some that this is to be a matter of partisan politics, and that all the purposes of good government are to be sacrificed to party politics.

I do not believe that Gov. Morton is going to lend himself to any such scheme, nor was such idea ever thought of. I don't believe the Republican Party ever desired that the Greater New-York question should be made simply a deal and dicker. I believe they have been actuated only by the wishes of the people of the cities.

When we have Gov. Morton at Albany to appoint this commission, that in my mind, as a Democrat, settles once and for all the theory that this will be a matter of party politics. I am quite prepared to accept his commission, and I believe its charter will pass and receive the legislative sanction. Gov. Morton and your Honor can build up for yourselves a monument which will be more lasting than one of brass.

It seems to me this bill has gone as far as it could wisely go. I believe it is wise, fair, and that every interest affected by it will have an opportunity of being heard, and I have confidence that the ultimate result of it will be beneficial to all those who are within its scope.

No doubt considerable effort will be made to lead your Honor to believe that public feeling toward the Greater New-York has materially changed, and that the large majority previously given in its favor does not now really represent public sentiment. To this proposition I vigorously dissent. In my mind the people are to-day more overwhelmingly in favor of consolidation than before. I believe that the great advantages to be gained are now better understood and appreciated than ever before, and I have every confidence that in the approval of this bill as a first and necessary step toward the Greater New-York, you will give expression to the wishes of the vast majority of our people.

James D. Lynch wished to answer a few objections made at the first hearing. He criticised President Low, who, he said, "advocated consolidation, but disapproved of this bill."

"As for Mr. Carter," he declared, "I must leave him to the microscopic eyes of the lawyers. The Union League Club gentlemen asked your Honor to believe that this bill would increase New-York taxation from $6,000,000 to $12,000,000. Do they really expect your Honor to believe this? Do they want you to believe that the taxes will be kept to this city and the annexed territory will go scot free?

"Consolidation will stimulate all sorts of enterprises, tunnels, bridges, &c. Hundreds of New-York merchants who live in Jersey will then be able to live in Brooklyn and pay their taxes instead of in a foreign State. Do not allow groundless fears to lead your Honor to condemn an innocent bill."

When Mr. Lynch sat down, Thomas Barrett, paper manufacturer, of 78 Duane Street, an elderly gentleman, with a pleasant smile and a low voice, rose to speak against the bill.

Andrew H. Green objected, because the session was intended only for speakers in favor of the bill. Finally he withdrew his objection. "Let us hear everybody everywhere," he said, with a laugh. Mr. Barrett began to talk in a low voice. Then A. A. Levey objected. "The speaker is only entitled to be heard on the merits of this bill," he cried, "and not on the abstract question of consolidation." Mr. Barrett continued, but no one could hear him.

"This is very interesting, no doubt," said Police Commissioner Andrew Parker, "but I can't hear anything."

"Will you step up here?" suggested Mr. Barrett.

"No. I will stay here," said Mr. Parker, "but will you not speak up?"

"Perhaps, if you step down into the aisle—" suggested the Mayor.

"Suppose I turn my face that way," said Mr. Barrett, gently.

Then Lawson N. Fuller got up and said: "If Mr. Barrett will write out what he has to say, some one will, perhaps, read his views aloud."

Mr. Barrett gave up in despair, saying, "It is so hard to speak with all these interruptions, that I will say nothing more just now."

Mornay Williams followed Mr. Barrett. He showed that the charter must come from the Legislature, and that in no case had any city secured its charter before the creation of such municipalities. He reviewed all the objections to the bill, and effectually dealt with them each in its turn.

Lawson N. Fuller had a few words to say in favor of the bill. "My remarks will be chiefly applied to the lead-in-the-dark view of this question," he said. "I was surprised at the weakness of the arguments of the opposition, and if a lawyer such as James C. Carter could not produce a better argument, the rest of them had better leave it alone. I believe in this bill, and think it is as fair as it could be under the circumstances.

"All enterprises are leaps in the dark, Central Park, Washington Bridge, the Atlantic cable—everything, from this bill down to matrimony, is a leap in the dark, but this is a great plunge, and one worth taking."

Albert E. Henschel, Secretary of the Greater New-York Commission, spoke briefly and to the point.

"The sum and substance of the whole bill," he said, "is to authorize the creation of a commission to draft a charter for the Greater New-York, giving it $25,000 to do it with, and setting the seal of legislative sanction and approval to the Greater New-York which the people have decreed. The bill disturbs nothing. The consolidation declared in the bill is at best a mere fanciful or theoretical consolidation, that the people may prepare for its coming and adjust their muncipal concerns accordingly.

"With this interpretation of the bill we brush away all the gloomy forecasts and misgivings that characterize the views of President Low and Mr. Carter. There is no danger that any injustice can be done to the people of the Greater New-York. We have no right to assume that the Legislature and Governor of the Empire State will foist a charter upon this great community that it does not want.

"When we consider that New-York below the Harlem has a great density of population per acre than any other city of the world, namely, 143.2 per acre; that the entire population of the tenements in 1893, according to the Board of Health census, was 1,332,783 persons, living in 30,138 houses, out of an entire estimated population of 1,891,306, it is time that something were done to relieve this unhealthy overcrowding of population."

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City arrived while Mr. Henschel was speaking, and took a seat in the body of the hall.

Judge George J. Greenfield spoke at great length about the beauties and facilities of Staten Island. He spoke for the Board of Trade of the island, which, he said, should be designated as a city of the second class. He said:

If the Greater New-York bill does not go through, Richmond County will apply for a separate city charter. What it needs is a municipal government, and that sentiment has been growing there for years. It is there that the future homes of the surplus population of New-York City will be found.

He prophesied that within a year or two New-York could be reached from Staten Island within fifteen minutes, and compared this with transportation facilities to Harlem and the Annexed District.

He explained that it would cost New-York nothing to add Staten Island to its territory. Its assessed valuation of real property is $20,000,000, but its real value is $60,000,000. The annual cost of the municipal government there, he thought, would certainly not be more than $450,000 or $500,000.

Aldermen W. M. K. Olcott made a brief, logical, and forcible argument in favor of the bill.

Counselor "Tom" Nolan spoke next. He kept the audience convulsed with laughter, but his own face was earnest and serious. He spoke against the bill, and deplored the fact that Long Island City and Staten Island were to be annexed.

"Let Long Island City enjoy the effluvia of its own atmosphere," he cried, standing erect, with his hand in his breast pocket. "Let Brooklyn be not far behind, and let Staten Island develop itself."

Mayor Gleason looked surprised, and fidgeted in his seat.

"Long Island City is the nest of malaria, and I never return from a walk on Long Island without shivering so much that I shake the very coat off my back. Let nothing be sewed on to the skirts of our own paraphernalia," concluded Mr. Nolan, amid terrific applause.

Mayor Gleason rose next to defend Long Island City and to speak for consolidation.

"Long Island City asks no favor from the people of this city," he said. "We can stand on our own resources. Our city is better off financially than Brooklyn or Staten Island. Our bonds are at a premium, and bear 3 per cent.

"Notwithstanding Mr. Nolan, there is no malaria in Long Island City to speak of. It is the healthiest and wealthiest city of its size and population in the State of New-York. It has eight miles of water front." New-York is under obligation to it. You send your dead there, and you may call and see them once in a while. I hope that the autographs of Mayor Strong, Mayor Wurster, and myself will be seen at the foot of this bill."

Ex-Judge J. R. Angell, a resident of the north side, spoke against the bill. He said he failed to see what intrinsic good New-York was to get from consolidation.

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, who had been taking voluminous shorthand notes during the speeches both Thursday and yesterday, was the last speaker of the day. He said:

In the first place, none of the arguments is, in point of fact, new. After five years of discussion there are actually no anti-consolidationists appearing before you at this hearing. The views of the speakers differ, but from Mr. Low to the last speaker there has been no anti-consolidationist pure and simple who has appeared before your Honor.

In all the bill what is there objectionable? If it be not a perfect bill, I may retort by asking where was ever a perfect bill? If there are any grounds for opposition to this bill, if the economic, social, or political interests of New-York are threatened, would there have been the apathy and indifference displayed that have been displayed?

The whole basis of opposition to the bill seems to me to be the fear of future measures. If this fear were removed from the minds of many, I believe there would be scarcely a single objection. It is feared that the opportunities afforded by this bill will be prostituted to selfish, partisan purposes, and that we shall come under the rule of a commission or Commissioners. But I do not believe this, and if I did my voice would be the first raised against it.

There are few, I think, who do not believe that consolidation is inevitable, sooner or later, in one way or another. I believe your approval will mean the beginning of the great city. I adjure you, Mr. Mayor, to consider whether it will not be the crowning credit of your public life that you have laid the crowning stone of what will be a great municipal empire.

During the entire hearing the hall was crowded and the speechos were loudly applauded. Most of those present took copious notes, and at the next hearing, before the Mayor, Monday, there is expected to be a large rally on the part of the anti-consolidationists.

NEW REFERENDUM BILL.

Mr. Andrews's Proposition May Delay Consolidation.

ALBANY, April 3.—H. T. Andrews introduced in the Assembly to-day a Greater New-York bill, with a referendum. Except for the feature which provides for referring the charter of the greater city to a popular vote for adoption or rejection, the bill is the same as the one now before the Mayors. Mr. Andrews, who presented the measure to-day, is a Brookfield Republican.

That portion of the bill which provides for a referendum is Section 4, as follows:

Section 4. At the general election next held after the filing of said report there shall be submitted to a vote of the duly qualified electors of the said territory designated in the first section of this act, the question of the acceptance or rejection of such proposed charter; and for this purpose there shall be provided in each election district therein, by the proper authorities, separate ballots, as hereinafter described, and separate ballot boxes, in the manner and by the persons as required by the provisions of existing laws, for the submission of a Constitutional amendment or other proposition or question to a popular vote. One-half of the number of said ballots shall read "For the Proposed Greater New-York Charter," and the other half of the number of said ballots shall read "Against the Proposed Greater New-York Charter." Each elector shall be provided, in addition to the other ballots furnished at the said election, with two ballots, one of which shall be "for" and the other "against" said proposed Greater New-York charter. All the provisions of existing laws relating to the submission of a Constitutional amendment or other proposition or question to a popular vote shall, in all respects, be followed, complied with, applied to, and carried into effect on the submission of said proposition or question to a popular vote as herein provided; and no ballot in said proposition or question shall be deemed invalid by reason of any error in dimensions, style of printing, or other formal defects, or by having been deposited in a wrong ballot box, but all such ballots shall be canvassed and returned as if such error or formal defect had not existed, or if they had been deposited in a box required for that purpose. The ballots cast in each of the said election districts shall be deemed and taken as an expression of the voter, in favor of or against said proposed charter, as the case may be. Within ten days after the votes upon said question of consolidation shall have been canvassed and returned, the Secretary of State shall make and file in his office a certificate of the result of said vote of each city, county, village, town, or part of town included within the first section of this act.

If serious attention shall be given to this bill, the effect will doubtless be to hinder the consolidation, if it does not postpone it. Mr. Platt has not yet seen the measure.

It is expected that the introduction just now of the bill will cause renewed efforts on the part of the anti-consolidationists to induce Mayor Wurster to veto the Lexow bill.

It is doubtful if any serious attempt will be made to push this new measure until it shall appear that the original bill cannot go through. If the machine shall insist, and shall not lose its hold on the members, the bill now in the Mayors' hands can be repassed, in the judgment of those who have kept watch of the methods of this Legislature. When the Lexow bill was under consideration amendments embodying the referendum were presented and killed.

LONG ISLAND CITY FOR THE BILL.

Its Aldermen Vote Unanimously for Consolidation.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 3.—The residents of this city were given an opportunity to speak for or against the Greater New-York bill to-night, Mayor Gleason and the Common Council meeting jointly to hear expressions of opinion on the measure.

The hearing took place in the rooms of the Board of Aldermen. There were about 150 persons present, but only two besides Mayor Gleason had anything to say. The first speaker was Henry C. Johnson, Jr., of the real estate firm of Roe H. Smith & Co. He enlarged upon the benefits that this city would derive by becoming a part of Greater New-York. Thomas Collum, editor of The Mirror, a weekly newspaper devoted to workingmen, was the second speaker. He described in detail how the investments of the laboring man in property here would be greatly increased in value by the measure becoming a law.

Mayor Gleason had the most to say. He told of the improvements that would come with Greater New-York, that were now impossible owing to the city debt having reached the Constitutional limit. He expressed himself as decidedly in favor of Greater New-York, and repeated that he should approve the bill.

When the question of indorsing the measure was put to a vote, the Board of Aldermen joined the Mayor by voting unanimously in favor of the bill. That settles the measure, so far as this city is concerned.

Should the bill become a law it will shorten Mayor Gleason's term of office one year. The members of the Board of Aldermen will have completed their terms of office by the time the new charter will have gone into effect.

MAYOR WURSTER TO LISTEN.

Consolidationists Will Appear Before Him in Force To-day.

Mayor Wurster will to-day learn why he should sign the Greater New-York bill. At the hearing which is to take place at 1:30 o'clock P. M., in the Common Council Chamber, prominent Brooklynites will appeal to Mayor Wurster to sign the bill. Their arguments will be based on facts and not on sentiment.

Asa W. Tenney, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Henry Batterman, A. Abrahams, Col. Andrew D. Baird, and others will speak in favor of the bill.

In speaking of the matter, George W. Chauncey said yesterday:

"If we cannot urge our arguments in an afternoon, we cannot do it in a year. We feel confident enough that about two hours is all we want to present our arguments."

The general belief is that Mayor Wurster decided to veto the bill before it was sent to him from Albany, and his friends say that all the arguments made in favor of the bill will not change his views.

MORE MONEY FOR SNOW REMOVAL.

Request of Col. Waring Not Yet Acted on by Estimate Board.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was to have met yesterday to take action on a request of Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring for an additional transfer of $20,000 to the snow and ice fund.

The original appropriation for the removal of snow and ice for this year was $40,000. Since the beginning of the snow season, Col. Waring has secured transfers amounting to $200,000, and now he needs more.

The fact that there was no meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday led to the story that two or three of its members were opposed to granting any further transfer to the snow and ice account, and that there was something of a row in prospect.

The postponement yesterday of the meeting originally called to make the transfer was not the first. For some reason or other it had to be postponed twice before.

The meeting was scheduled for 11 o'clock. Mayor Strong, Corporation Counsel Scott, and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen were on hand. Three members constitute a quorum, but President Jeroloman has already declared himself against any further transfers. Controller Fitch sent word that he was too busy signing pay rolls to leave his office. President Barker of the Tax Department also sent word that he was too busy in his office to attend.

Mayor Strong had a long talk with Col. Waring, and then announced that the meeting would go over until Monday. Col. Waring said afterward that the Controller would have been present but for the pressure of business, and that he thought the matter would be all right Monday.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Tuxedo, the Country Club at Westchester, and many of the country houses along the Sound, the Hudson River, and on Long Island are filled with people of prominence in New-York society, but there is no gayety at any of these places. There were no social entertainments in town yesterday, Good Friday, and there will be little of social interest to-day. Easter Sunday will find few fashionable folks in town.

—Henry White, for a long time the First Secretary of the United States Legation in London, will sail from England for New-York this morning. He recently arrived in London from Egypt, where he had been visiting for some time.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence Moore, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bond Moore of New-Orleans, and a niece of the late Clarence A. Moore of New-York, to George H. Howell of this city. The wedding will be celebrated early in June, and the young couple will spend the Summer traveling in Europe.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Dean gave their lecture on "Stabat Mater Dolorosa" at the home of Mrs. Hess of 163 West Sixty-fourth Street Thursday afternoon. The lecture was illustrated with the first known musical setting and later compositions. Among those present were Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Emma Eames, Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. Samuel Jones Walker, Mrs. J. Henry Lane, Mrs. Horace J. Hayden, Mrs. George White Field, Mrs. Howard Dudley Bean, Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., Mrs. Herbert J. Davis, Mrs. Charles Arthur Smith, Mrs. Marcy Raymond, and Miss Mary Lee Hayden.

—Morris Phillips of 225 West Seventieth Street and his family will spend Easter in Lakewood, N. J.

—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wallace of East Seventieth Street, who have been traveling through the West for the past five weeks, arrived in Chicago on Thursday. They will remain in that city until the latter part of next week, when they will return to New-York. They will sail for Europe in the latter part of April, and will spend the remainder of the Spring and the greater portion of the Summer in traveling.

—Edward S. Rawson, whose marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Rogers will take place on Tuesday of next week, will give a bachelor dinner to-night at the Metropolitan Club.

—James B. Taylor and Miss Lilla Thorne will be married on April 29 in St. Bartholomew's Church. W. R. K. Taylor of Baltimore will be his brother's best man, and among the ushers will be John B. Morris, Jr., Charles McLane, and Thomas B. Harrison.

—Mrs. N. C. Black, Miss Edith L. Black, and James Black of 43 East Fifty-seventh Street have returned from a trip to the South.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ranger of 157 East Forty-seventh Street will give a studio tea on Thursday, April 9, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—The Paas festival of the St. Nicholas Society will be celebrated by a dinner at Delmonico's on Easter Monday, April 6, at 7 o'clock P. M. It will be under the charge of the Stewards of the society, Austen G. Fox, Abraham Van Santvoord, William Carpender, Henry C. Swords, B. Aymar Sands, and Stanley W. Dexter. The speakers will be Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, the Hon. William A. Stiles, Park Commissioner James W. Alexander, Fordham Morris, Frederic J. de Peyster, and John Kendrick Bangs. Edward King, President of the society, will preside.

—One of the important social incidents next Monday will be the entertainment in the ballroom at Sherry's in aid of the preservation of Mount Vernon, the home of Washington. Tableaux vivants will be given, the pictures being shown in a frame erected across the southeastern corner of the ballroom. There will be thirteen tableaus, and nearly all the tableaus will be of a historical nature. The entertainment will be under the patronage of several of the best-known women in New-York, including Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. George H. Bens, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Charles Albert Stevens, Mrs. Francis Delafield, and Mrs. Isaac Bell.

PATRIARCH.

Easter Morning Exercises.

Interesting exercises are to be held Easter morning in the morning school of the First Baptist Church, Seventy-ninth Street and Boulevard, of which S. R. Ball is Superintendent. Solos, quartet, address, and recitations are to be given, and the singing is to be of fine order, and accompanied by a quartet of musicians under S. Stemhammer and Miss Park, cornetist. The church choir, under Prof. Shilling, is also to assist, and Mr. Shilling has also arranged quite a fine programme for his church service.

It is well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Policemen Jacob J. Klebrick and Thomas Hogsett, who were recently reinstated on the force by the Supreme Court because their dismissal was held to be irregular, have now resigned from the department. They gave up their shields Thursday night. Hogsett and Klebrick were formerly attached to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. In August last a citizen made charges against them for being in a liquor store in uniform, and the accused policemen were dismissed. Their rehearing before Commissioner Roosevelt was to have been held on Monday.

—Sadie, the four-year-old daughter of Michael Gallagher, a hostler, living at 19 Mangin Street, was fatally burned yesterday. In her mother's absence her dress caught fire from the stove. The little one ran into the hallway, where Mrs. Sarah Campbell, attracted by the screams, put out the flames. Two hours later the child died at Gouverneur Hospital. Mrs. Campbell got several burns, and had to receive medical attendance.

—The American Party Alliance Executive Committee at a meeting held in the United Charities Building yesterday appointed a special committee, consisting of the President, Aaron M. Powell, Elbridge T. Gerry, S. C. Blackwell, and N. L. Davis, to oppose at Albany a bill which has been sent to the Legislature by the Law and Order Society to license houses of ill-repute in New-York under the name of "District Inns."

Brooklyn.

—The Chiropean Society has organized a choral club, with Mrs. John Gilbert Gulick as musical director. Among the singers are: Mrs. George N. Deniston, Mrs. Mathilde Hallam, Miss Francesca Myer, Miss Jennie Figgis, Mrs. James W. Fleming, Mrs. James F. Scholes, Mrs. Frederick D. Mollenhauer, Mrs. Charles F. Laighton, Mrs. C. E. Baldwin, Mrs. David Myerle, Mrs. D. Simmons, Mrs. Herman Colell, Mrs. N. Irving Lyon, Mrs. L. McMillan, Miss Covert, Miss Moller, Mrs. R. M. Gray, and Mrs. George Essig. The new club will give its first private concert at the Knapp Mansion April 16.

—Justice Gaynor yesterday granted a peremptory writ requiring former Supervisor Bennett of the town of Gravesend to issue bonds for the payment of work done by Michael J. Daly, in the opening and grading of Neptune Avenue. The amount involved is about $200,000. Although Mr. Bennett is no longer Supervisor, he is empowered by the Annexation act to issue bonds.

—Justice Van Wyck yesterday fined Daniel Sherman of the firm of Sherman & Morrissey, trapeze performers, $100 for contempt of court for disregarding an injunction issued by Judge Hurd of the County Court restraining them from appearing in one of the local theatres.

—Joseph Fischer and Mary Hynes of 105 Dupont Street were arrested and held in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday on a charge of having threatened to shoot Sigmond Bykes, who caused the arrest of John Hynes of 111 Dupont Street on a charge of arson.

—William S. Browning, son of Dr. William W. Browning of 155 Reid Avenue, has been admitted to the West Point Academy. He is a graduate of Public School No. 35, and while a member of the Boys' High School was manager of its football team.

—Andrew Kroemer of 3714 Tompkins Avenue was arrested yesterday for having in his possession four boxes of unstamped cigars. He pleaded guilty before United States Commissioner Morle, and was held in $500 bail for the Grand Jury.

—Justice Van Wyck yesterday appointed James Matthews receiver of the firm of Thorp & Bond, iron contractors, of 136 Liberty Street, New-York. The receiver was appointed because the members of the firm could not agree.

—The new text books required by the Ainsworth law for use in the public schools have been received by the Board of Education, and will be delivered to the schools for use next Tuesday.

—Controller Palmer yesterday appointed Charles E. Alsberger a dockmaster, at $1,000 a year, in place of Philip Mayer, resigned.

Long Island.

—Jacob Heiser, seventy-two years old, of Farmingdale, committed suicide Thursday by hanging himself from a rafter in his barn. Heiser had not been seen around by his neighbors, and as he lived alone a search was made for him. It is believed that his mind was affected, as he brooded considerably over the death of his wife, which occurred some months ago.

—Paul F. Travers, a Sea Cliff groceryman, has become tired of trusting customers, and as a number have failed to pay bills long overdue, he has placed a list of their names and the amounts they owe for groceries in his store window. There are nearly forty names on the list, and it is headed "Some Honest Sea Cliff People."

—The latest trolley scheme on Long Island is a road between Greenport, East Marion, and Orient. The only means of communication between the three places at present is an old-fashioned stage coach.

—The Methodists of Islip started to build a new church ten years ago. The edifice has never been completed, but plans have just been accepted for finishing the church, and the work will not be allowed to lag.

—The plans for the State Normal School at Jamaica have at last been approved, and the work will now be commenced in earnest. The project has been in abeyance for nearly two years.

—The pupils of the Freeport Union Free School have been going through a fire drill. They have become so proficient that the 380 children can vacate the building in forty-seven seconds.

—Sayville people want electric light. They say that kerosene lamps have caused several fires in the village of late, and a more modern method of illumination is required.

—An effort is being made by the temperance people in Huntington to secure a vote in favor of not issuing licenses in that town.

—The new organ placed in Trinity Methodist Church, Roslyn, will be used for the first time Easter Sunday.

—The students in the Greenport Union School have raised funds for the purchase of a new piano.

Yonkers.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club had its final stag entertainment of the season Thursday night. The yachtsmen who managed the sucessful event were Vice Commodore C. A. Valentine, W. M. Warner, J. J. Lawrence, and W. H. Clark.

—There will be a sale to-day of home-made candy, flowers, and Easter novelties in the Parish House of St. John's Church, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. The proceeds will be for the Sick Mothers and Children's Fresh-Air Fund.

—Although the Common Council some time ago adopted a resolution requiring the trolley cars to provide fenders, no penalty was provided for noncompliance. The car that killed Chester Muller the other day did not have a fender.

—Gabriel Reers, a member of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, has had an open sloop yacht built for himself. It is 27 feet over all, 8½ feet beam, with overhanging bow and stern. Its name is Nan.

—A very successful fair was held in the kindergarten classroom of School No. 10, in Prospect Street, Thursday afternoon. Miss Brennan, a teacher in the second-year class, was the manager.

—The Rev. W. P. Bruce of the Park Hill Reformed Church, delivered a lecture on "Small Dust" in the church Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's League.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DAINTINESS FOR SUMMER.

Our enameled furniture—white for summer bedrooms, gray-green for summer parlors—is original in two respects.

It is made in the most graceful of old English, Dutch and Colonial shapes and is as fine a line as the richest mahogany furniture.

It costs no more, as we sell it at manufacturing prices, than makeshift designs at retailing prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Millinery.

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James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

—Water Commissioner Michael Walsh has made a motion in the Water Board to reduce the price of Grassy Sprain water for domestic use from 22 cents to 20 cents per 100 feet.

—There were special services yesterday in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. At St. John's, Stainer's "Crucifixion" was effectively rendered.

—John Baldwin has obtained a permit to put up a brick building, for stores and flats, at 43 Clinton Street, three stories high, size 25 by 52 feet.

—The members of the Central Methodist Church choir were entertained at the home of Mrs. C. S. Bynon, in Undercliff Street, Thursday evening.

—Hall B. Waring has qualified as a Police Commissioner, and will take his seat at the next meeting of the board.

—There was a "poverty sociable" by the Dorcas Society at the Westminster Church last evening.

Westchester County.

—Deputy Sheriff John N. Studwell of the Sheriff's office in White Plains said yesterday that while in Port Chester on the previous evening he saw Eli P. Carpenter, the negro burglar who escaped from Jailer William Johnson Tuesday. He gave chase, with some others, but Carpenter went through a house, scaled a thirteen-foot fence and disappeared in the darkness, going toward the Connecticut line.

—Funeral services will be held to-day at St. Peter's Church for Dr. Edward F. Mathews, who died last Thursday noon from paralysis. Dr. Mathews was the oldest physician in Port Chester. He received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York City.

—E. B. Wesley has given to the Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, an altar and reredos to be placed in the new church edifice which is being built in Park Avenue. The altar and reredos will cost $4,000. The gift is a memorial to Mrs. Wesley, who died last Winter.

—The White Plains Board of Health has been organized, with Dr. H. E. Schmid, Dr. G. G. Platt, and T. Stanley Nedham members. The first-named is President and the second Secretary. Dr. N. F. Curtis was chosen Health Officer and Egbert Quinby Register of Vital Statistics.

—George La Place was arrested yesterday in Mount Vernon on a charge preferred by Col. John E. Bryant, who alleged that La Place had stolen the engagement ring of Mrs. Christian Zeller, Col. Bryant's daughter, a year ago. La Place is a locksmith.

—The ferryboat Rockland will begin her trips this morning between Tarrytown and Nyack on the opposite side of the river. The Chrystenah will resume her trips for the season Monday.

—The Westchester County Temporary Home for Destitute Children inquiry will be resumed next Thursday before Referee Guernsey in White Plains.

—The Port Chester Oratorio Society will give Haydn's oratorio "The Seasons," at the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, April 10.

—The investigation into the accounts of ex-Superintendent of the Poor Miles Adams will be continued in White Plains to-day.

New-Rochelle.

—Nearly all the tickets for the coming performance of "Pinafore" by the Alcantara Dramatic Company have been sold. The purchase of a ticket makes the holder an associate member of the company, and entitles him to take four guests to the performance. The opera is to be given in a most elaborate manner, and the cast includes persons well known socially in New-Rochelle.

—The Democratic Committee held a meeting at headquarters, in Main Street, Thursday evening to arrange for making nominations for village offices. The primaries will be held Tuesday evening, and the convention will be held Wednesday evening. The village election will be held April 21.

—The annual election of officers in the New-Rochelle Bowling Club was postponed at a meeting of the club held Thursday evening until Wednesday next. The election will be at Lambden's Hall.

—At the meeting of the Thursday Night Euchre Club at the home of Miss Hattie Kershow, the first prizes were won by Miss Annie Bauer and Henry Sherp.

—An entertainment, followed by informal dancing, will be held at the gymnasium, under the auspices of the New-Rochelle Association, April 16.

—The Four-Hour Club, one of the most successful social organizations of New-Rochelle, will have a leap-year dance April 17 at Brynes Hall.

—The final canvass of the town election returns will take place Monday at the office of the Town Clerk.

—The first club run of the Huguenot Wheelmen will take place to-morrow.

Sing Sing.

—At the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. J. A. McWilliams is pastor, held Thursday night, John V. Cockcroft, Abram S. Underhill, and Dudley B. Holbrook were elected Trustees and W. A. Duke, A. G. Johnson, R. W. Nourse, and W. S. Van Tassell, Deacons. It was reported that there were 495 members of the church, an increase of 39 during the year. The church paid during the year $4,042 for benevolent purposes, and the church expenses were $14,017. Interesting reports were read covering all the various departments of the church work.

Jersey City.

—Mrs. Mary Lindholme, alias Mme. La Rue, a fortune teller of Rochester, N. Y., was yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Potts, at Jersey City, charged with defrauding Miss Libbie Goehsinger of $729. Miss Goehsinger says that Mrs. Lindholme got the money from her by pretending that she had a scheme which only needed a little money to enable them to become millionaires. She advanced the money, and that was the last she heard of it or the scheme. Mrs. Lindholme was held for extradition.

—Margaret Flanagan died at her home, 298 Newark Avenue, April 19. She left $851 to her daughter Annie, but Judge Hudspeth, in the Orphans' Court, yesterday referred the matter to Chancellor McGill, because the mother placed the child in a foundling asylum at its birth, and did not claim it until five years later, and it is claimed that the records as to identity are defective.

—Street improvements made since last June have increased the city debt by $498,085. The debt is only temporary, because it will be paid from the assessments, but the city has to carry it until the collections can be made. Mayor Wanser yesterday notified the Board of Works not to order any more improvements until the present indebtedness is discharged.

—William Darling, who recently dedicated a piece of land for the extension of Webster Avenue, on the Heights, yesterday undertook to change the grade of the street. The work was stopped by the police, who told Mr. Darling that he must get authority from the Board of Works.

—Thomas Cleary of 135 Twelfth Street is ninety-five years old. He went out for a walk Thursday evening and got lost. He was subsequently found in Hoboken. He was able to tell the police his name, but could not remember where he lived.

—William H. De Lacy of Morristown was yesterday held by Police Justice Potts of Jersey City to answer a charge of neglecting to turn over $200 which he had collected for the Home Specialty Company of Newark.

Prohibition of All Sorts.

Chairman W. W. Wallace of the Prohibition State Committee of Arkansas has issued a letter to the members of the party in that State, which closes thus: "Prohibition we must, of course, emphasize. On this we are all agreed. On the money question we should speak with no uncertainty. Our delegates to the National Convention should receive definite instructions on this question, and we should insist on being represented by those who will properly represent us. Why should not Fort Smith, Little Rock, Helena, Texarkana, and other growing cities own their electric car lines, gas, electric lights, &c.? While we are in the prohibition business, let us prohibit rum, monopolies, trusts, and all forms of tyranny."

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES

32 PAGES

The Model of Decent and Dignified Journalism

FULL OF INTENSELY INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE IDEAS

The Special Articles will cover many subjects, coming from many lands. Among them will be:

CORONATION OF THE CZAR

Entire ritual of the ceremony, in the Cathedral of the Assumption, for the crowning and anointment of Nicholas II. as Autocrat of all the Russias; details of the parade in the streets of Moscow, and of the festivals in the palaces. A picture of the sacred city as it will appear to the Ambassadors of the Eastern and Western worlds next month, with sketches of the Czar, notes on his predecessors, description of the regalia, and the official programme of the entire celebration from the arrival at Petrovsky Palace.

BLOTS ON FIFTH AVENUE

Insignificant buildings on very valuable ground. Apparently unproductive properties with valuations that amount to millions. Old dwellings shut in by modern structures. Estates that are held high. Vacant blocks alongside the Park. A few reminders of bygone days.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

It need not be expensive, says an expert decorator. Taste more potent than cost. Simple effects the most satisfying. What $1,000 will do in the furnishing of a house. How a high-stoop city residence may be transformed. Matter of interest to women and children.

OVER THE GOLF COURSES

Links at Tuxedo Park, Paterson, and on Staten Island. Leaders in the game on the fine course at the first-named place. A fine series of team matches last season. Dr. E. C. Rushmore the club's champion. Development of the Patersons. Gov. Griggs their President.

IN ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS

An unprecedented rush of miners this season. Not transportation enough for the men going to the Yukon, Juneau, and Cook's Inlet districts. The perils and hardships of the trip to the Yukon over 750 miles of mountain, lake, and river. The cost of living and the profits.

SALOONS ARE IN DEMAND

New-

Saturday
April 4-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

FASHION'S LATEST FAD

TO BE CORRECT WOMEN SHOULD CARRY WALKING STICKS.

Queen Victoria Set the Example, and Paris Is Asked to Formulate a Decree—Many Members of the Smart Set Already Supplied—Canes with Tassels in All Varieties, and at All Prices—Clubmen Who Carry Out Individual Tastes.

Extremes meet in walking sticks. They climb from the ordinary varieties which any one may have in common with the rest of mankind, at any price from 50 cents to $12, up to the monuments of individual taste, ranging from $50 and $75 up to $1,000. The latter, however, is something of an exception.

Under ordinary circumstances this is not the time of year to talk of walking sticks. It is like talking of Fourth of July at Christmas, or snow at midsummer season.

The Fall is the season for the walking stick, and the time when the new styles from abroad are ushered in. Just before the holidays the demand is large, and it is at that time that many of the orders for individual designs come in.

The only thing that is entirely and absolutely new this Spring is in walking sticks for women. They have been trying to introduce them in Paris for a couple of years. They have reached London, and they may be seen there in the shops and carried by a few ultra-smart girls. A few American girls have brought them home from Paris, one or two have been seen already in the Park, and they have also endeavored to make niches for themselves at Lakewood. The canes are to be found in at least one shop in New-York. A big wholesale millinery establishment in Upper Broadway had a little bundle of them on exhibition for some time. They advocated the canes as a London fashion patronized by the Queen.

There is a picture of Victoria with her stick. It does not convey the impression that the venerable Queen is a faddist. Her stick is, it is very apparent, a necessary support. Smaller matters, however, have set fashions before this. The velvet band worn around the white throat of Anne Boleyn to hide a disfiguring mole is still more or less worn by women of all classes and conditions.

The sticks for women, as they are found in New-York, are a little different in style from those carried by men. They are longer, rather more slender, and have a smaller curve at the top. They are light and dark, rough finish and smooth, and one has a top like a golf stick. Their femininity is marked by the not particularly becoming addition of a tassel. There are tassels of all colors—red, brown, and green. There is a small hole bored through the stick just below the crook, neatly finished, through which this tassel is placed.

The ethics of feminine stick-carrying make it proper to carry it only as the Queen carries hers, with her hand on the crook, and never, never with the ferule end up.

The feminine stick is excessively plain compared with those carried by the men. These are of any kind from blackthorn to buckthorn, and oleander to mahogheo. There are silver tips and silver tops, and the styles all come from abroad. What is the fashion in Paris one season arrives here the next. We have not yet stamped our individuality upon the general run of walking sticks. There is but little originality, except in a few individual cases. "Then," as they say in a big uptown shop where all varieties of beautiful things are sold, "if a man has an idea he wishes to immortalize we carry it out for him. It can be done at a cost anywhere from $5 to $500. Men go higher than that."

Tiffany made up one stick whose top was brilliant with a large solitaire diamond. The top was of gold about three inches deep. The extreme tip was no larger than the rest of the stick, and into it was set the big diamond, the diameter of the whole thing when set being about that of a penny. A stick like that does not cost less than $1,000.

Other sticks are set with jewels of all descriptions, according to the taste of the man for whom the stick is made. A stick in stock with a gold crook costs $125. An oleander wood cane, dark and highly polished, and simply rounded off at the top, has on the side a lizard in dark silver, the entire body from the head to the tip of the tail set with brilliant green olivines.

Ideas immortalized in walking sticks are sacred. They are precious to their owners and not patented; consequently the revelation of one is a breach of trust. A less expensive manner of securing individuality in a stick is to have the silver decorations of some part of it engraved with the facsimile of the owner's autograph. This is done for both sticks and umbrellas. Malacca is considered the finest wood for sticks; oleander follows. Bamboo, cherry, ash, and oak are used. A stylish new stick just come into a Fifth Avenue hatter's is of white oak, with the bark on it.

The blackthorn is a favorite wood for a stick with some men, but they do not always know when they have it. The white thorn is more common. The black is known by the buds or knots on the stem, found in clusters of three.

One of the most unique arrangements in a stick is said to belong to ex-Commodore Smith of the New-York Yacht Club. The top can be opened, and contains a small quantity of the Commodore's favorite perfume.

The unique and expensive varieties of walking sticks are not a fad with fashionable young men of the city. They draw the line at expenditure somewhere around $12. The expensive sticks are bought to gratify the whims of veteran clubmen, and perhaps appease a longing for jewels it has not been possible to satisfy since the days of velvet knickerbockers, silk stockings, and diamond shoe buckles.

SAMUEL P. LANGDON IS HELD.

Coroner's Jury Suspects Him of Having Killed Annie J. McGrath.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Samuel P. Langdon, the wealthy coal operator, was held to-day by a Coroner's jury, for the Grand Jury on suspicion of having caused the death of Annie J. McGrath March 23 in the house in which they lived, 2926 Girard Avenue. His counsel will apply as soon as possible for a habeas corpus for his release on bail.

Henry H. McGrath, father of the girl, testified that he knew nothing of the alliance between his daughter and Langdon.

Mrs. Effie Butterfield, sister of Annie McGrath, stated that Annie told her she was engaged to be married to Mr. Langdon. The witness objected to Langdon because of his age. Mrs. Butterfield further testified to her sister admitting, about a week prior to her death, that she was living at 2926 Girard Avenue, but did not say with whom she lived. When the witness declared that she would tell her father of this, Annie pleaded with her not to do so and said she would inform the father herself. The witness told of the purchase of two ounces of chloroform by her sister from Drug Clerk Howard B. Sausser on the Wednesday before her death, and of the questions Annie asked Sausser as to the effects of poisons.

Miss Anna Griffiths, a friend of Miss McGrath, told of the latter buying chloroform and applying it to her gums to relieve toothache.

Miss Florence Stewart, the next witness, declared that a month ago Miss McGrath said Langdon had declared he would kill her should she keep company with any other man.

Frank Brockman, a drug clerk at 2838 Girard Avenue, testified that he sold Miss McGrath 5 cents worth of chloroform March 19, presumably for toothache.

Howard Sausser, the drug clerk from whom Miss McGrath purchased two ounces of chloroform for the alleged purpose of killing a canary bird, and whom she questioned as to the effects of different poisons, declared that, although he feared the girl intended committing suicide, she dispelled his fears in this connection before leaving the store.

Dr. Henry Leffmann, who made an analytical examination of the viscera, blood, &c., of the dead girl, presented his report to Coroner Ashbridge. Dr. Leffmann stated that the stomach contents gave no evidence of the presence of any poison, and the blood contained no chloroform or prussic acid. The report said, however, the blood was of an unusually bright color, corresponding in this respect to the appearance presented by the blood of persons poisoned by water gas. After reading the report, Dr. Leffmann declared that he had been unable definitely to ascertain the exact cause of death; and that the only possible theory was the indication of water gas, and the quantity was smaller than is usually seen in cases of gas poisoning resulting fatally.

Dr. Thomas G. Morton, who examined Langdon's ulcerated tongue, it being the belief that the ulceration was caused by the application of poison, testified that the ulceration was caused by an injury. The physician was of the opinion that the man's teeth had been forced through the tongue. This dispelled the poison theory, in so far as Langdon was concerned.

The jury reached a verdict in fifteen minutes.

H. C. BUNNER ON THE WAY HOME.

Able to Walk to a Carriage—Wife and Cousin with Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 3.—H. C. Bunner, the editor of Puck, who has been at the Occidental Hotel since March 5, suffering from tuberculosis, was able to start last evening for New-York. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bunner, who has been with him during his entire trip to California, and W. C. Bunner of this city, his cousin.

Editor Bunner was able to walk from the hotel elevator to the carriage. He looked very thin, and it is believed it will be a considerable test of his strength when he crosses the Rocky Mountains.

The route of the party was via Ogden, Chicago, and the Pennsylvania system. They will make no delay en route, provided Mr. Bunner proves equal to a continuance of the journey without stopping for rest.

Vessel Building in America.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—During the last quarter the total number of vessels built and documented in the United States was 124, of 28,170 tons, as compared with 128 vessels of 29,338 tons for the previous quarter. Of the vessels built during the last quarter 65 were sail and 59 steam. The steel steamers built were 9 of 12,349 tons, of which 2 of 7,004 tons were built on the great lakes. Forty-eight wooden sailing vessels of 9,089 tons were built on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and 26 wooden steam vessels of 3,312 tons were built on Western rivers.

For Libeling a Congressman.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—James F. Rule, Washington correspondent of The Knoxville Journal, and private secretary of Representative Henry R. Gibson of Tennessee, was held for the action of the Grand Jury in $300 bonds, by Judge Miller, in the Police Court to-day. The charge against Mr. Rule was criminal libel, preferred by Representative Franklin Bartlett of New-York. Representative Gibson signed his bond.

Placed in the Classified List.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President has further amended the civil service rules by placing under the classified service the assistant attorneys and law clerks of the Department of the Interior. This order includes about thirty persons whose salaries range from $2,000 to $2,750 per annum.

HE WANTS A NEW PARTY

WHARTON BARKER KEEPING UP HIS FIGHT FOR FREE COINAGE.

Gold Monometallism, He Says, Will Prove the Ruin of the Republican Party—High Tariff and Fifty-Cent Dollars Naturally Go Together—United They May Stand as the Country's Policy—Protection Must Be Extended to Silver.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Wharton Barker is keeping up his fight for silver. He is not disposed to acquiesce in the decision reached by the Manufacturers' Club a few nights ago that it was for sound money and utterly opposed to free coinage of silver by this country, except under an international agreement.

Mr. Barker and his friends Dobson and Dornan were overjoyed at the outcome of the Washington conference held a few weeks ago between tariff barons of Philadelphia and the silver Senators. It seemed to them that what they call the "cause" of free silver had made a big jump at that meeting. They went about boasting that silver had the Republican Party "by the short hair," and would compel it to make satisfactory declarations at St. Louis.

Right in the middle of their rejoicing came the meeting the other night at which the Manufacturers' Club disclaimed responsibility for the action of certain of its members, including its President, in the Washington conference. Mr. Barker was furious, and vowed he would not submit. Exactly what he would do he did not say, and he has kept the public in doubt as to his programme up to the present.

The suspense will end in the morning, when there will appear in Mr. Barker's paper an editorial article, setting forth a line of action for the fifty-cents-on-a-dollar Republicans, like Dobson and Dornan. In the course of the article Mr. Barker says:

> The action taken by the members of the Manufacturers' Club on Monday evening last in passing resolutions opposing any independent action on the part of the United States looking toward the restoration of bimetallism, demanding the maintenance of the single gold standard until such time as Great Britain may deign to give us her permission and extend to us her co-operation in restoring bimetallism, clears the political atmosphere. The same manufacturers who passed these resolutions would have scorned even to so much as listen to an industrial policy suggested by the grasping trading and moneyed classes of Great Britain, yet they humbly declared the United States subservient to England in financial matters, and declared themselves ready and willing to accept a financial policy at the dictation of the British moneyed aristocracy.
>
> It was only the power of those manufacturers believing in bimetallism to have forced the Republican Party to stand for bimetallism and protection, but, lacking the courage of their convictions, they hesitated, and the opportunity has been lost.
>
> The Philadelphia manufacturers, by their action at the meeting of Monday last, have shown that they were either unable to appreciate that bimetallism and protection cannot be separated or lacked the courage to stand up to their convictions. They have taken sides with the men who declare that the United States must adopt gold monometallism; they have taken action which means the disruption of the Republican Party; they have put aside in a most offensive way those who strive to maintain an American policy—a policy that gives protection to all classes of our people—farmers, miners, manufacturers—in fact, to all those engaged in productive industries.
>
> Having declared they will support British gold monometallism, they will find it hard to defeat British free trade.

The action of the Philadelphia manufacturers makes it clear that the self-appointed and place-seeking leaders of the Republican Party—the men who will control the St. Louis Convention—will be permitted to make the platform of that party declare for the gold standard or for a cowardly straddle that can mean nothing but the gold standard. Evidently Dobson and Dornan do not better, for the President and his allies will surely control the action of that party at the Chicago Convention.

It is not worth while for those Republicans and Democrats who believe that bimetallism must be re-established by the United States longer to wait upon the action of their respective parties. They must not waste time. The country can only be saved from the money lenders, the gold dealers in credit, by the formation of a new party. It should be called the American Party. This party standing for American interests—the interests of all engaged in productive industries—the party of the plain people, cannot fail to command a great majority of the votes of the people at the election to be held in November.

It is therefore the duty of those of all parties who do not hold principle subservient to political expediency, and who put patriotism before partisanship, to come to a common understanding among each other, unite on a common policy, join in the promulgation of a definite policy, and unite and at once organize for political action. There should be an early conference of those men who must take a leading part in the movement for freeing the American people. The watchword should be "No foreign dictation." The new party will be the party of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln. None of them ever knew an alien policy; all maintained that the advice of aliens must be rejected.

How strong a body of Republicans Mr. Barker represents in his advocacy of the formation of a new party it is impossible to say; it is believed, however, that he does not speak for himself alone.

Passengers for Europe.

The Cunarder Umbria, sailing to-day for Liverpool, will have among her saloon passengers Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Atkinson, G. W. Egleston, Bishop A. J. B. Jenner and Mrs. Jenner, C. E. Borchgrevink, the anarctic explorer, who has been making a lecturing tour in this country, and Miss E. P. Van Norden, who goes to England to engage in Salvation Army work. Miss Van Norden is the daughter of Warren Van Norden, the President of the Bank of America, and is a recent convert to the army.

Among those who have been booked to sail by La Bretagne, for Havre, are Mrs. T. W. Barnes, Mrs. F. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Durkee, L. Dreyfus, Mrs. A. A. Soler, A. T. Hendricks, and Albert Langford.

A THIEF SHOT AND CAPTURED.

Detected While Trying to Rob the Shiloh (N. J.) Post Office.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 3.—Charles Filter, a thief well known to the local authorities, and who has been much sought for because of his various crimes, was brought to this place from Shiloh this morning, a badly wounded man and under arrest.

The Shiloh Post Office has been robbed a number of times within the last year. Postmaster Tomlinson found his salary being eaten up by his having to make good the stolen stamps and other Government property, and after the last robbery he decided that the next time the burglar came there would be a warm reception awaiting him. Accordingly, he had placed in the Post Office a burglar alarm, which connected a room over head with every means of ingress and egress to the office. Then he and his son, Joseph, slept every night in the room above the office. Each had a revolver and a shotgun.

About 2 o'clock this morning the father and son were awakened by the alarm. They had made it a custom not to undress, so far as the covering for the lower parts of their bodies was concerned, and their weapons were handy. They rushed down stairs, and the father stationed himself so as to command the front of the office, while the son ran to the rear. They heard some one in the office. Just as the son reached the rear, a man ran from the hallway, and attempted to run past the Postmaster. Mr. Tomlinson fired his revolver, and the shot struck the thief on the forehead, at the hair line, and glanced off without inflicting a serious wound.

Joseph Tomlinson, on hearing his father's shot, ran out, and found the thief running down the road. He fired his shotgun, and the charge took effect in the fleeing man's arm and side, but the range was rather long, and none of the shot reached vital parts. The thief continued to run, with father and son in pursuit. The thief was losing considerable blood, and by the time a half mile had been covered he was weakening. Then Mr. Tomlinson fired another shot from his revolver. This took effect in the fleshy part of the thief's left hip, and brought him down. Before his pursuers reached him, the thief had regained his feet, and was prepared to make a fight. Mr. Tomlinson used the butt of his gun on the thief's neck, and knocked him down. Even then he struggled, but was soon overcome and tied. He was brought here and locked up. The wounds proved to be not dangerous, and after the shot had been picked from his arm and the bullet from his hip he was all right.

WILL READVERTISE CITY BONDS.

What the Controller Says of the Lack of Demand on First Call.

Controller Fitch made the following statement yesterday in view of the lack of demand for the $4,300,814 of city bonds for which he opened bids on Thursday and which aggregated but $175,500:

> The ability of the Corporation of the City of New-York to borrow money is governed by the same rules which apply to business corporations and firms and private individuals. Any business house in the City of New-York which is known to have within a year greatly increased its yearly expenditure, added very largely to its outstanding obligations, and is known to contemplate immense additional expenditures, uncertain in amount, and to have in view consolidation with other business houses, whose credit and assets are doubtful, would find difficulty in borrowing money at the same rates at which it had before been able to borrow.
>
> The City of New-York is in precisely this situation, with the additional disadvantage that at the same time that these increases are taking place in its debt its income and the right to control and collect it is being taken away from the city. Any one who imagines that the City of New-York can go on incurring indebtedness, going into new business and new copartnerships, as if its credit were unlimited, will find such occurrences as the failure to sell the bonds yesterday constantly occurring to undeceive him.
>
> The executors and Trustees and institutions to which ultimately the city's bonds are sold, make their investments without regard to politics, and on a business basis; and if the city indulges in these immense expenditures—increases of salary, increases of the number of city employes and policemen, and the immense increase of the bonded debt—it will have to pay the penalty in a higher rate of interest, running over many years.

Mayor Strong's attention was called to the Controller's statement, but he said he did not care to make any comment on it.

"The Controller refers to large increases under the present city administration," began the reporter, and the Mayor interrupted with, "Of which he is a part."

Controller Fitch will soon readvertise for another batch of bids for the stock, and the chances are that on the next call there will be plenty of demand for them. The Sinking Fund Commissioners will probably meet early next week and consider the advisability of advancing the rate of interest to 3½ from 3 per cent.

The Indiana's Final Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A board of naval officers, to consist of Capt. H. F. Picking, Chief Engineer H. S. Ross, and Naval Constructor William H. Barney, with Lieut. F. L. Chapin as recorder, was appointed by Secretary Herbert to-day to conduct the final trial of the battleship Indiana, now in dry dock at Port Royal, S. C. The board is directed to meet at Port Royal on Tuesday, April 7, and to accompany the Indiana to Fort Monroe. The trial is to take place during forty-eight hours of the time consumed en route.

G. C. Brinkerhoff's Quiet Marriage.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., April 3.—George C. Brinkerhoff, son of Andrew H. Brinkerhoff of the People's Bank in New-York City, and Miss Lillian H. Daniels, daughter of a wealthy real estate dealer, were married, Feb. 4, in Jersey City by Dr. Bennett of Grace Church. Although it was known the couple were engaged, no date was set for the ceremony, and when it was announced last evening that they had been married their friends were surprised. The young couple have taken up their residence in Rutherford.

WAY DOWN IN DIXIE'S LAND

CONFEDERATES' BIG REUNION AT RICHMOND, VA., IN JULY.

More than 20,000 Veterans Will Participate, but Not in Uniform—Occasion Will Be the Unveiling of a Statue of Jefferson Davis—The City to Prepare a Regal Welcome—Chairman Wise's Circular—New-York's Contingent.

It was announced yesterday that, owing to the failure of the plan to have a joint parade of Union and Confederate veterans in this city on July 4, the sixth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held at Richmond, Va., June 30 and July 1 and 2, as originally proposed. The occasion is to be made of more than usual interest, as on July 2 the cornerstone of the Jefferson Davis Monument will be laid with imposing ceremonies. It is expected that more than 20,000 Confederate veterans will attend the reunion, and every effort will be made by residents of Richmond to make it the most memorable event of the kind that has happened since the war.

Information concerning the reunion was received by Col. A. G. Dickinson, Commander of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New-York, from Peyton Wise, Chairman of the National committee, which is arranging for the event in Richmond. The circular issued by Chairman Wise is dated Richmond, Va., March 25, and is as follows:

To the United Confederate Veterans Everywhere:

Your sixth annual reunion will be held at Richmond, Va., on the 30th of June and 1st and 2d days of July next.

Widely scattered since the war by the ties of family and old-time firesides, by the demands of business, by your natural energies, and by the necessities of life, you are coming home—home to the city which is yours by the supreme tests of the rain of fire through which you went and of the sea of blood through which you passed on the mission of her and the common defense. You have been the original heritage for you inherited only the remnants of a rapacious ravage that was rampant everywhere in your land, because you had nothing left but the manhood from which you were inseparable. But the fatted calf shall be killed for you, and we shall be merry together, not because of pity for your sins, but because pride in your fame demands.

You shall traverse again the streets which thrilled to the tread of your youth while you were passing to the ranks of the best army that the world ever knew.

You shall be comforted by the Virginians who were the witnesses of your immortal glory and who are your brothers forever.

You shall see again the women who nursed you back to vigor from the feebleness of wounds and want, from the wretched woe of your losses, and who pointed the dying and the fallen to the heaven which stooped to enfold them.

Your eyes shall behold for themselves the city which proudly wrapped herself in your patriotic flame, and from the ashes emerged a thing of beauty and a joy for always.

You shall revisit the battlefields which have been consecrated by your blood, and where, if you lost your country, you found a fame that fills the world.

Heartily helped by our city and her citizens, we are building for you a place of reunion in which 10,000 of you may make the welkin ring to the music of "Dixie" and to the chorus of the rebel yell.

On some appropriate day of the reunion you shall be part and parcel of the rearing of that monument which shall be to Jefferson Davis not merely because he was President, and would be as such in the capital of your Confederacy, but because he was the unspeakable type of that ineffable manhood which made the armies of the South.

During your stay here there will be many a bivouac where, not in bravado or disloyalty, but for sweet memory's sake, will be sung over again the old songs, told again the long tales, fought over the old fights, yelled again the old yell, and raised again the old flag.

Come, then. Come to our hearts and homes, to these blocks. Before the green grass be beyond we ought to have one more bout and toast together. The toast shall be to our own memories and to our Confederate comrades wherever they may be, for we shall carry along with us a brave blessing for our fellow-citizens everywhere, a determined devotion to the safety, honor, and welfare of the entire country.

PEYTON WISE, Chairman.

Special railroad rates have been secured for veteran organizations wishing to attend the reunion, and space will be reserved in Richmond for camps.

The Jefferson Davis Monument will cost nearly $400,000, and will be one of the handsomest in the country.

The Confederate Veteran Camp of New-York, which is one of the largest ex-Confederate associations in the North, will attend the reunion. The members will not wear gray uniforms, but all will be dressed in Prince Albert coats, dark pantaloons, brown slouch hats, and will carry canes.

As an instance of the good feeling which exists between the ex-Confederates in this city and the Grand Army posts, the Confederate camp was entertained on Wednesday evening by Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, G. A. R., at the latter's headquarters, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. The occasion was the annual campfire of the post. About 145 Grand Army men and 50 ex-Confederates were present, and the evening was spent in exchanging compliments and the making of patriotic speeches by representatives of both sides. Among the ex-Confederates present were Col. A. G. Dickinson, Lieut. Commander C. E. Thorburn, Adjt. Thomas L. Moore, Paymaster Edward Owen, Chaplain the Rev. Dr. O. A. Glazebrook, Dr. J. Harvie Dew, J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., Frederick Rogers, W. B. Williams, H. N. Bullington, W. W. Tayleure, Capt. John L. Black, W. S. Temple, J. E. Graybill, William S. Kleley, C. R. Hatton, Joseph Norcom, Dr. J. J. Rievera, Dr. G. H. Winkler, and Col. William S. Beasley.

Col. James A. Colvin, Commander of Lafayette Post, welcomed the ex-Confederates, and Col. Dickinson responded. Col. Dickinson spoke of the unity of all sections of the country, and of the desire of all to protect and defend the Stars and Stripes. On the sectional lines, he said, were wiped out at Appomattox.

The subject of the parade of the blue and gray, which has been abandoned, was avoided during the evening, and not once was Gen. Walker's name mentioned.

During the evening a vote of sympathy for Col. Charles Broadway Rouss, who has become blind, was passed. Col. Rouss recently sent a check for $25,000 to the University of Virginia for the erection of the Engineering Building or the Physical Laboratory, which were destroyed by fire.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Secretary Herbert Gone to Fort Monroe to Inspect the Ships.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary Herbert left Washington to-night for Fort Monroe, Va., to spend about a week there. His object is to inspect the North Atlantic squadron, which has been held there since December last. During the Secretary's stay the squadron will go outside the Virginia capes for two or three days' exercise at sea, and Mr. Herbert will have an opportunity of seeing what the officers and men of the squadron have learned since he accompanied them on their cruise last year.

The battleship Indiana, now in dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., is expected to reach Hampton Roads on Thursday next, and she will be immediately attached to the squadron. No further augmentation is possible at this time.

It is the intention of the Navy Department to make the squadron permanent, and during the coming Summer a programme of evolutions will be executed along the American coast. The causes which operated to keep the squadron intact are apparently still alive. It was the intention of the department at the beginning of the Winter just ended to send the squadron to the West Indies and the Venezuelan coast. An itinerary of the cruise was prepared and made public, but shortly thereafter President Cleveland's Venezuelan message went to Congress, the relations between the United States and Great Britain became somewhat strained for a time, and the cruise in British West Indian and Venezuelan waters was abandoned. Since that time the squadron has been lying in Hampton Roads, and nothing as to the intention of the Government respecting it has been made public.

T. B. McGuire Sues for Reinstatement.

Thomas B. McGuire, a master mason, has begun an action in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to compel the Brooklyn Benevolent and Protective Union to reinstate his as a member, and also to pay him $25,000 damages. McGuire alleges that he has been boycotted by the union, and that in consequence he has been unable to obtain work. He claims the union ordered a strike against him in June, 1888, and that thereafter he was idle for two months. Justice Van Wyck yesterday granted an alternative writ of mandamus requiring the union to show cause why it should not reinstate McGuire.

A Negro Lynched in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 3.—A negro, eighteen years old, was taken from jail at Tupelo, sixty miles from here, by a mob, at 2 o'clock this morning and lynched in front of the Court House. The mob went to the Sheriff's house, overpowered him with shotguns, marched him to the jail, and forced the keys from him. The men wore masks and their identity is unknown. The prisoner attacked a white woman near Plantersville, two weeks ago.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador,"

A FANTASY,

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS,

Author of "Vignettes of Manhattan,"

WILL BEGIN TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

EASTER FLOWER DISPLAY

NEVER BEFORE SO LARGE AND FINE AS AT PRESENT.

Prodigious Strides of Horticulturists in Forcing Plants into Bloom—Azaleas, Heather, Rhododendrons, Hydrangeas, Lilies, Tulips, and Roses in Demand at High Prices—Moderate Figures for Hyacinths, Lilacs, and Violets.

Never before in the history of this city has the display of flowers for Easter been so large and so fine as at present. This is chiefly due to the prodigious strides which horticulturists are making in forcing flowers so as to bring them into luxuriant bloom long before their time for flowering in the open air.

Red roses of all varieties, for instance, would not bloom a few years ago for more than three or four months in each year. Now the rarest and reddest Jacqueminot roses can be bought every day in the year, the only question being one of price.

The power of hastening or retarding the blooming of flowers has not been obtained without many experiments spread over the last twenty years. Not only has it become necessary to discover the particular varieties of each plant which would best stand forcing in the hothouse or retarding in the cold room, as the case might be, but it has also been necessary to blend and incorporate the qualities of these varieties in one stable plant, so that smell, size, color, bloom, and harmonious general appearance should all correspond with each other so as to produce a flawless whole which would command the highest market price.

The flowers which are most fashionable this Easter are azaleas, heather, rhododendrons, hydrangeas, genesta, the small yellow flowering acacia, mignonette, tulips, and, of course, roses and Easter lilies. Besides these flowers, all of which have their admirers at prices which prove that the admiration is not platonic, are hyacinths, lilacs, spiraeas, lilies of the valley, and violets at a more moderate cost.

So far as mere extravagant expense is concerned, the azaleas are in the lead. They are sold as potted shrubs in full bloom, with flowers of either white, orange, scarlet, deep purple, pink, or variegated shades. A large white flowered azalea shrub which was exhibited in the window of an up-town florist was marked $200, and a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw a very much smaller white flowered azalea change hands at $40. At the usual rate of prices yesterday, a pot in full bloom, with flowers of any shade of color sold for not less than $25, and the average price was nearer $50 than $25.

Next to azaleas in the estimation of fashionable persons came Scotch heather, hothouse grown. This heather was of the two varieties usually found on the Scottish mountains—white and pink. While the stems and leaves felt thin and poor to the hand of one accustomed to feel the toughness and thickness of the plant on its native heath, the flower bells made a brave show, and pots containing bunches of the heather in bloom readily sold from $7 for the best to $4 for the poorest. In one respect the florists who supply this city have improved the appearance of the heather by ceasing to force it from cultivated plants, whose big, soft, bloated light pink bells have no more resemblance to real Scotch heather than a tropical shower has to a Highland mist.

For $20 one might have bought a medium-sized potted rhododendron yesterday in midday blossoming. It seemed very strange to see a plant which flourishes best either up near the arctic circle or on high mountains near the snow line yielding to the wiles of a hothouse florist. An employe in one of the large florist's stores said yesterday that the rhododendrons were kept out in the snow until ten days before they were wanted to make an Easter holiday. Then they were placed in a forcing house and, not knowing any better, burst into bloom with all speed.

The hyacinths, with their white and pinkish-white flowers, looking more like bleached wall flowers made of paper than anything else, were in considerable demand yesterday, probably because they will stay in flower until the Summer and the dust come on them to look shabby. From $5 to $10 was enough for a moderate hydrangea in a pot.

The genesta is one of the prettiest and most natural-looking flowers to be seen thus early in the season. It is a light yellow flower, apparently closely allied with the pea order, and has a luxuriant bloom for a comparatively small shrub. Its price yesterday ranged from $15 upward.

The yellow-flowering acacia has a little round ball of a light yellow color for its flower, and is not nearly so handsome as the acacias, though the slight difference in price would tend to show that this opinion is not held by the public in general.

A vast quantity of the large Easter lilies are absorbed at this time of the year for the purpose of decorating the chancels of churches on Easter Sunday. Still, many are used in baskets as Easter gifts and remembrances.

Roses, chiefly jacqueminots, sold yesterday at prices ranging from $2.50 to $4 a dozen, which is a considerable reduction on the prices demanded a few weeks ago, when they stood at $6 a dozen.

Fashions in giving presents of flowers this Easter seem to have run largely to sending plants in pots instead of bunches or bouquets of cut flowers. These pots are packed in fancy baskets, so arranged that the flowers and foliage conceal the pots with their inclosed earth. As these potted flowers may bloom for any period from a week to a month, the florists feel themselves justified in charging very high prices for them.

Meanwhile, nature left to herself without a hothouse, shows no horticultural signs of Spring, except the growth of a few green and tender leaves of grass.

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SYNOPSIS.

John Enderby, a Squire of Lincolnshire, is offered a knighthood by King Charles the First, while the latter is in Boston on business. Enderby refuses the honor, on the ground that he cannot afford to pay the fee contingent to its acceptance. The King is very angry, as the fee is the main thing involved, and is encouraged in his displeasure by Lord Rippingdale, an old enemy of Enderby's. Enderby persists in his refusal, and the King thereupon confiscates his estate. On the way home Enderby is warned by a stilt-walker of the fens to keep away from the King that night. Enderby suspects a plot against the King, and, still loyal, raises a company and rides after him, arriving just in time to rescue the King and Lord Rippingdale from a band of thieves who had attacked their party. Enderby rides away. The King, although mollified by Enderby's gallantry, declares that the knighthood must be accepted, and that then he will make Enderby a baron. Enderby reaches Enderby House and describes his experiences to his daughter Felicity. She supports him in his position, but his son, Garrett Enderby, while avowing loyalty to his father, expresses dissatisfaction at the refusal of the barony. Soon Lord Rippingdale arrives with the King's troopers and sends in Sir John Mowbray as a messenger. The latter, an honorable young knight, seeing Enderby's daughter, urges him for her sake to accept the King's ultimatum. Enderby refuses both Mowbray and Rippingdale, and the latter prepares to storm the house. Garrett Enderby displays a flag of truce, and his father, overwhelmed at his son's disloyalty, surrenders. All are placed under arrest, but Sir John Mowbray privately aids Enderby and Felicity to escape. Garrett is knighted by Charles. The father and daughter go to Holland. When Cromwell comes into power, he sends for Enderby, of whom he has heard, and offers him duties in the foreign service. He sends Enderby to his estate. There Enderby finds Garrett, who has been expelled by Cromwell's soldiers, but has returned on hearing of his father's arrival. They quarrel and the son strikes his father with the flat of his sword. Cromwell's soldiers arrest Garrett.

PART V.

Two months went by. The battle of Dunbar was fought, and Charles had lost it. Among the prisoners was Garrett Enderby, who had escaped from his captors on the way from Enderby House to London, and had joined the Scotch army. He was now upon trial for his life. Cromwell's anger against him was violent. The other prisoners of war were treated as such, and were merely confined in prison, but young Enderby was charged with blasphemy and sedition, and with assaulting one of Cromwell's officers—for on that very day that young Enderby made the assault, Cromwell's foreign commission for John Enderby was on its way to Lincolnshire.

Of the four men who had captured Garrett Enderby at Enderby House three had been killed in battle, and the other had deserted. The father was thus the chief witness against his son. He was recalled from Portugal, where he had been engaged upon Cromwell's business.

The young man's judges leaned forward expectantly as John Enderby took his place. The Protector himself sat among them.

"What is your name, Sir?" asked Cromwell.

"John Enderby, your Highness."

"It hath been said that you hold a title given you by the man of sin."

"I have never taken a title from any man, your Highness."

A look of satisfaction crossed the gloomy and puritanical faces of the officers of the court-martial. Other questions were put, and then came the vital points. To the first of these, as to whether young Enderby had uttered malignant and seditious libels against the Protector, the old man would answer nothing.

"What speech hath ever been between my son and myself," he said, "is between my son and myself only."

A start of anger traveled round the seats of the court-martial. Young Enderby watched his father curiously and sullenly.

"Duty to country comes before all private feeling," said Cromwell. "I command you, Sir, on peril of a charge of treason against yourself, to answer the question of the court. 'If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off; if thy foot cause thee to stumble, cut it off.' The pernicious branch of the just tree shall be cloven and cast into the brush heap. You are an officer of this Commonwealth, Sir?" asked Cromwell again.

"By your Highness's permission," he replied.

"Did your son strike you upon the face with the flat of his sword upon the night recorded in this charge against him?"

"What acts have passed between my son and myself are between my son and myself only," replied the old man, steadily. He did not look at his son, but presently the tears rolled slowly down his cheeks, so that more than one of his judges who had sons of their own were themselves moved. But they took their cue from the Protector, and made no motion toward the old man's advantage. Once more Cromwell essayed to get Enderby's testimony, but, "I will not give witness against my son," was John Enderby's constant and dogged reply. At last Cromwell rose in anger.

"We shall have justice in this realm of England," said he, "though it turn the father against the son and the son against the father. Though the house be divided against itself, yet the Lord's work shall be done."

Turning his blazing eyes on John Enderby, he said:

"Troublous and degenerate man, get gone from this country, and no more set foot in it on peril of your life! We recalled you from outlawry, believing you to be a true lover of your country, but we find you malignant, seditious, and dangerous!"

He turned toward the young man.

"You, Sir, shall get you back to prison until other witnesses be found. Although we know your guilt, we will be formal and just."

With an impatient nod to an officer beside him, he waved his hand toward father and son.

As he was about to leave the room, John

"Troublous and Degenerate Man, Get Gone from the Country."

Enderby stretched out a hand to him appealingly.

"Your Highness," said he, "I am an old man!"

"Will you bear witness in this cause?" asked Cromwell, his frown softening a little.

"Your Highness, I have suffered unjustly; the lad is bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh. I cannot—"

With an angry wave of the hand Cromwell walked heavily from the room.

Some touch of shame came to the young man's cold heart, and he spoke to his father as the officers were about to lead him away.

"I have been wrong; I have misunderstood you, Sir," he said, and he seemed about to hold out his hand.

But it was too late. The old man turned on him, shaking his shaggy head.

"Never, Sir, while I live! The wrong to me is little. I can take my broken life into a foreign land and die, dishonored and forgotten. But my other child, my one dear child, who has suffered year after year with me—for the wrong you have done her I never, never, never will forgive you! Not for love of you have I spoken as I did to-day, but for the honor of the Enderbys, and because you were the child of your mother!"

Two days later at Southampton the old man boarded a little packet boat bound for Havre.

The years went by again. At last all was changed in England. The monarchy was restored, and all the land was smiling and content. One day there was a private reading in the Que

FOR THE TIME LIMIT

METHODISTS AGAINST CHANGING THEIR PASTORAL SYSTEM.

Debate and Action in the New-York Conference — Probationers Received and Addressed by Bishop Ninde—Elections for Delegates to the General Conference—Anniversary Meetings of the Education and Missionary Societies.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was the third day of the sessions, and meetings were as usual in the Union Church, in West Forty-eighth Street.

The conference strongly opposed any change in the time limit for pastors.

There were devotional services at 8:30 o'clock A. M., the leader being the Rev. B. C. Warren. Then followed the reception of the probationers into the conference. Bishop W. X. Ninde, the presiding officer of the conference, addressed the probationers, and gave them some advice as to their future conduct in the ministry.

The probationers who were received were the Revs. Lincoln A. Ferris, Harry Sheldon, J. L. Hartsock, Berton E. Smith, George E. Montrose, E. S. Potter, J. W. Leadbeater, W. E. Morse, C. B. Conro, and J. H. Fyfe. All these probationers passed very creditable examinations.

While these proceedings were going on, the Lay Electoral Conference was in session in the basement of the church for the purpose of electing two lay delegates to the General Conference. G. A. Penderford presided.

The Rev. J. V. Shaffer then brought up the question of time limit among pastors by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the conference is averse to the removal of the time limit of the pastoral term or to any further extension of the same.

The Rev. Dr. James R. Day, Vice Chancellor of the American University, said that he did not think the Church was ready to abolish the time limit, and that the question should be presented to the General Conference.

The Rev. C. H. McAnney of Mount Kisco, N. Y., favored the resolution. He said:

When a man gets into a place that is comfortable he wants to stay in it. What did John the Baptist care for the time limit, since his clothes were of camel's skin, and he was always ready to move at any time. The Methodist Church is very like Israel when, in crossing the Wilderness, it struck the grass patch, and the people wanted to stay there before they had crossed Jordan. The prophet told them their "sins would find them out."

Ballington Booth struck a great place for pasture. He said: "Go, India go, let Africa go; I will stay in the pastures of America, the greatest pasture in God's footstool."

The Rev. J. B. Cross offered the following substitute resolution:

Resolved, That we as a conference believe the itinerant system of ministerial supply is the best possible system for the Methodist Episcopal Church; that with it, reverently, we demand the efficient maintenance of the system; that we believe a time limit of service is essential to the effective administration of the same, and that it should be maintained; that we believe that while the time limit should be maintained in its integrity, such modifications should be made as would allow sufficient flexibility to meet the needs of exceptional cases.

The Rev. E. J. Haynes was in favor of the time limit being removed.

At this point the discussion was suspended so as to allow the conference to take up a special order of business, the election of seven delegates to the General Conference. In order to elect the delegates it was necessary to have 390 ballots cast. There were only 239 in the conference room, and in order to get the remaining one Bishop Ninde transferred the Rev. J. A. F. Wilson of the California Conference to the New-York Conference. Dr. Wilson, who was pastor of the West Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, recently accepted a call to Los Angeles.

While the tellers were distributing the ballots the discussion on the time limit was resumed. After a few more speeches the substitute resolution was adopted by a decisive vote.

It took the tellers until 2:30 o'clock to count the votes for delegates to the General Conference, and it was decided not to divulge the names of those elected until today. There were strong rumors, however, to the effect that only four of the candidates received the necessary majority. The four delegates who were elected were, it is said, on good authority, the Rev. Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of the Syracuse University; the Rev. E. S Osborn of Kingston, the Rev. Dr. James M. King of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. C. C. McCabe, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Two lay delegates were elected by the Lay Electoral Conference to the General Conference. They were John E. Andrews of Yonkers, who received 104 votes, and Albert D. Peake, who got 92 votes. The Lay Conference adopted a resolution to the effect "that the time limit be retained" by an almost unanimous vote.

An anniversary meeting of the Education Society was held at 8 P. M. The Rev. B. C. Wilson presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. F. H. Carpenter, the Rev. Dr. Day, and the Rev. Dr. Y. M. Yeager.

An anniversary meeting of the Missionary Society was held in the evening.

The sessions of the Conference will be continued to-day.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

Election of Delegates to the General Conference in Cleveland.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—The New-York East Conference of Methodists to-day elected as delegates to the General Conference, to be held at Cleveland, May 1, the Rev. J. S. Chadwick, the Rev. C. S. Wing, the Rev. G. E. Reed, the Rev. G. P. Mains, the Rev. W. V. Kelly, the Rev. J. M. Buckley, and the Rev. Crandall J. North. The lay delegates elected are John H. Sessions of Bristol, Conn., and John French of New-York. Other candidates were Judge Cowell of Waterbury, Congressman Hill of South Norwalk, E. B. Tuttle and J. G. Reynolds of Brooklyn, J. M. Prince of Patchogue, L. I., and L. T. Wooster of Ansonia, Conn. The lay delegates chosen have been lifelong pillars of the Methodist Church. It is stated unofficially that the two delegates are opposed to admitting women to the conference, which question comes before the General Conference.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Beach of New-York, the Rev. George Van Alstyne of Brooklyn, and the Rev. D. G. Downey of Stamford were chosen as reserve delegates.

Superannuated relations were voted to the Rev. George Suliman of Amityville, L. I., and to the Rev. H. C. Glover, forty-six years pastor at Cutchoque, L. I.

Elder North brought up for the consideration of the conference the case of the Rev. Smith T. Toles of Watertown. Mr. Toles formerly was pastor of the Summerville Church, New-Haven, and, according to Elder North, his health has been wasted in his work for the Methodist cause. He lately had been in the sanitarium at Saratoga, but unwillingly, and the only salutary step would be to move to Colorado. Elder North called upon the conference for contributions, and agreed himself to duplicate the highest individual subscription. The collection was taken, and netted $411.

Dr. Leonard of Cincinnati, Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, spoke in regard to the debt of the association. He said the debt amounted to $240,000, and that it represented the increase of the work during the last three years, particularly in foreign fields, for which there was absolutely no increase in collections.

Clarence T. Wilson was raised from a supernumerary to an effective minister.

The following candidates were made Elders, with the degree of pastor: Elmer A. Dent, B. F. Gilman, W. M. Hughes, M. H. Kidd, Henry C. Whitney, Isaac Marsland, E. A. Noble, George C. Peck, and Charles P. Tinker. W. M. Cleveland was appointed supernumerary, and continued in the third class for one year. The following candidates were advanced from the third to the fourth class: John T. Hamilton, Theodore S. Henderson, B. F. Meredith, J. L. Rowlands, M. O. Lepley, W. H. Wakeman, C. A. Moyer, and F. W. Hannan.

The anniversary of the Conference Temperance Society was observed this evening. The addresses were by the Rev. A. C. Steele of Brooklyn and the Rev. C. H. Mead of New-York.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York: Roderick Ritchie, De Kalb; Frank Quinn, East Corning; James C. Bann, Tully Lake Park.

THE FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES

Paintings by American and Foreign Artists to be Sold.

One hundred and seventy pictures and two pieces of statuary will be sold by auction, Robert Somerville being the auctioneer, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, (Ortgies & Co.,) 366 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, April 7 and 8, beginning each night at 8 o'clock. The pictures remain on free exhibition until the time of the sale.

Among the Americans included in the catalogue are Thomas Le Clear, with a portrait; T. Addison Richards, in one of his characteristic landscapes, "Valley of the Delaware"; W. J. McCloskey, with a still life of "Florida Lemons," and W. S. Hazeltine, with an "Italian Landscape." By H. N. Hyneman, there is a female head; a Winter landscape is by D. F. Hasbrouck; a warmer effect comes from F. De Haven, and by A. T. Bricher there is a "Mill Stream." Landscapes come from Carl Brandt, the late William Hart, J. A. Suydam, and E. S. Hensel of Philadelphia.

By the late F. A. Silva there is an "Evening," and Jervis McEntee, who in his day painted with much success, is represented by a "Winter Moonlight." There are cattle by R. A. Fox; a New-Jersey beach by F. K. M. Rehn; a water color by A. Fransen, who, though foreign born, is now a full-fledged native, "The Spinning Wheel," and W. H. Beard signs a fanciful composition, "What Is It?" Two Philadelphia painters, W. H. Cooper and A. L. Townshend, are respectively represented by "Evening in the Meadow" and "Little Wonder," while Dyer De Scott Evans is there as "A Young Artist," and Charles H. Miller sends "A Rainy Day." The veteran, George H. Hall, shows a "Glass of Organ"; J. G. Tyler a "Moonlight Marine"; C. T. Phelan some of his sheep in "Evening Pasture," and W. L. Sontag a view painted near Shelburne, N. H.

Henry P. Smith has an interesting little "New-England Village"; Thomas B. Craig a bit of the Susquehanna, and the late J. H. Cafferty, some fish. F. W. Kost has painted pleasantly "A French Landscape"; Frank M. Boggs is clever as usual in the "Rise Thames at Greenwich"; there is one of Frederick E. Church's views, "In the Tropics," of the sort that sold at great prices years ago, and Julian Scott recalls the past with a war picture, "In the Trenches."

The late A. F. Bellows, Julian O. Davidson, and James H. Beard are all represented, together with Frederic A. Bridgeman, J. F. Cropsey, S. R. Gifford, George H. McCord, Harry Roseland, W. Merritt Post, Warren Sheppard, and Daniel Huntington, who sends a "Quiet Evening at Lake George." Then there are examples by J. H. Dolph, the late A. W. Wyant, P. P. Ryder, Arthur Parton, Edwin L. Weeks, Louis Moeller, Thomas Moran, Ernest Parton, and the statuary referred to, which is by Launt Thompson.

The foreigners are represented by Emile Vernier, who has a "Summer Day at Havre"; Van Leemputten, with a "Touring in Holland"; Schoedelberger, H. Kern, H. Koch, C. Leroy, De Antonio, C. Muller, J. Smutny, R. J. Marx, A. Duvreux, Paul Austier, Gord le Van, and many others.

PROTECTION FOR THE LAKE PORTS.

Mr. Mahany's Object in Wanting a Canal Passage for Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Representative Mahany of New-York, who has just introduced a bill appropriating $2,000,000 to widen the locks in the Erie Canal so as to permit the passage of modern torpedo boats, speaking of this proposed bill, says:

"This scheme, in my opinion, furnishes the most practicable means yet suggested for the protection of the lake ports in case of war. These cities are without fortifications, and the treaty between this Government and Great Britain prohibits war vessels of either nation cruising on the great lakes in time of peace. It is proposed, therefore, by utilizing the Erie Canal to make it possible at the very commencement of hostilities, and a great deal sooner than gunboats could get into Lake Ontario, to move a swarm of torpedo boats into Lake Ontario, via the Oswego Canal, and into Lake Erie and the upper lakes, via Buffalo.

"It will be possible to render the canals fully available by rapidly concentrating a torpedo-boat fleet at Lake Ontario or Lake Erie sufficient to prevent British gunboats from troubling any of the lake ports.

"The canal is wide enough at present to permit the passage of the torpedo boats, but in order to do this they cannot pass through the locks. The proposition is not to make the locks as wide as the canals could accommodate, but simply to increase the width about five feet. The Erie Canal locks are double, but it is proposed to widen but one liner. This will make the expense comparatively light.

"At the last election the State of New-York voted to expend $9,000,000 to improve our canals. This work, it is expected, will be completed in two or three years. These waterways will then have an average depth of eight feet three inches throughout their entire length, and will contain locks capable of taking boats over 17 feet wide and 226 feet long. By undertaking the additional improvement of further widening the locks for the torpedo boats at the time the main improvement is being carried on, the expense to the Federal Government would be greatly reduced. It is therefore important that immediate action be taken. Should this proposal be prosecuted after the present improvements are made, the expense would probably be quadrupled.

"Aside from its strategic features, the scheme is of enormous value from a commercial standpoint, benefiting the entire Northwest, which finds in the Erie Canal a waterway for the shipping of its products in their course to the sea. A matter of this kind, containing no political capital for either party, ought to receive the support of the entire country. The bill has excited much enthusiasm in the lake cities, and if adopted promises to make New-York's great waterway a splendid arm of war and commerce."

MAYOR DISMISSES THE CASE.

Decision in the Complaint Against Auctioneer David Lindenborn.

Mayor Strong yesterday dismissed the complaint recently made against David Lindenborn, an auctioneer of 7 East Twentieth Street, by the Society for the Prevention of Fraudulent Auctions, charging him with having conducted a fraudulent auction sale of rugs at his place March 6. The document from the Mayor was as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.
April 3, 1896.

In the matter of the charges preferred before the Mayor against David Lindenborn, auctioneer:

The following disposition is herewith made of the charges filed in the above matter:

Charge No. 1.—Dismissed upon the ground that the complainant was not defrauded.

Charge No. 2—Dismissed upon the ground that the complainant was not defrauded.

Charge No. 3—Dismissed upon the ground of insufficiency of proof, and upon the further ground that the charge might have been predicated upon an unintentional error, which the complaining witness did not seek to correct before leaving the auction room, and as to which there is no evidence that it might not have been corrected had such complaint been made.

Charge No. 4—Dismissed upon insufficiency of evidence.

Charges Nos. 5 and 6—Likewise.

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

A hearing was had before the Mayor on the charges and testimony was offered on the six specific charges which were inquired into. The Mayor took the matter under advisement, and with the testimony briefs were submitted by Smith & White, counsel for the society, and Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for the defendant.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Dullness has continued in the wool market for the last week. The Textile Manufacturers' Journal predicts that this condition will probably keep the new clip, now close at hand, off the market, growers being disposed to await a stronger market. Sales for the week in the leading markets of the country reached 1,888,000 pounds domestic and 1,295,600 pounds foreign, a gross total of 3,183,600 pounds, as compared with 1,834,200 pounds domestic and 1,129,100 pounds foreign, a total of 2,963,300 pounds for the previous week.

Nassau Company to Take Control.

The Nassau Electric Railroad Company will at midnight to-night take possession of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad and its connections, under the lease made by the Brooklyn Traction Company. The motormen and conductors will, after to-day, be paid at the rate of 20 cents an hour instead of by the trip, as heretofore. The work of extending the Fifth Avenue line to Fort Hamilton will be completed in a few days.

TO REDUCE POST OFFICES

CONSOLIDATION OF THE SMALLER WITH THE GREATER ONES.

Senator Gorman's Opposition to a Well Grounded Plan—An Amendment to the Post Office Bill Providing for the Change—A Great Saving to the Government Would Result Annually by Following the Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The opposition of Mr. Gorman to the consolidation of small Post Offices with the large ones in their vicinity on the absurd ground that the whole Post Office business of a State like Maryland would be centred in the hands of one Postmaster, has attracted attention to the Post Office Appropriation bill now before the Senate. The friends of an efficient postal service favor an amendment to this bill, providing that when a consolidation shall take effect the person placed in charge of the sub-station may be paid out of the appropriation a sum not to exceed the amount of the salary previously paid the Postmaster of the lesser office.

Under existing law, the Postmaster General may establish and vacate such offices as he shall see fit. It has been his policy of late to close small offices near large cities, and make them a part of the metropolitan district of these cities. Mr. Gorman's plea yesterday for the retention of the old system, with all its imperfections and annoying features, was simply the protest of a political "boss" against the loosening of his grip on the machine, of which the fourth-class Postmasters of Maryland have long been more or less efficient spokes.

Mr. Wolcott, who offered the amendment referred to, is heartily in favor of the policy of the Post Office Department, although he criticised yesterday the action of the Postmaster General in attaching the Post Office at Ellicott City, fourteen miles from Baltimore, to the Baltimore district, and not including intermediate offices in the same district. One instance of abuse, however, if such it should prove to be, should not, in Mr. Wolcott's opinion, condemn the new system. What he said in explanation of the amendment and the general plan of the Post Office Department, deserves attention, because of the evidence it affords of the desirability of obliterating the system for which Mr. Gorman has such strong affection.

In the last week many letters and telegrams have been received by members of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, urging that the amendment be brought to the attention of the Senate. There are more than 68,000 fourth-class Postmasters, all of whom report directly to Washington. They are like an army of privates, with no intermediary officers. Whatever supervision is extended over the individual Postmaster reaches from Washington. It has repeatedly been said by the Postmaster General that the Post Office Department is entirely unable properly to investigate the conduct of the offices by the fourth-class Postmasters.

Postmaster General Wanamaker recommended that the United States be divided into 100 Post Office districts, each to have a Superintendent, whose business it should be to look after the affairs of the offices in that district. Postmaster General Bissell adopted this suggestion in part, suggesting that there should be a district perhaps for each State, with the larger States divided into additional districts. Congress has not acted, and as the existing law permits the Postmaster General to establish and vacate offices, Mr. Wilson is proceeding slowly with the work of consolidation. When he closes an office, in accordance with this plan, the person in charge ceases to be an appointee of the Postmaster General, coming under the Assistant Postmaster General, but the office is administered by a clerk at a certain salary, which is regulated by law. The office retains its name.

That there is nothing political in this move is attested by the fact that between now and the close of the present Administration there could not be a thousand offices closed if the department devoted its entire time to the task. It is a work which requires time and consideration, and it is solely for the benefit of the public service. Aside from the advantage of having the small Post Offices administered from the large cities, and being constantly under businesslike supervision, there would be a great annual saving were this system to be generally applied. In a thousand offices the saving would amount to more than $500,000 a year, according to the report of the Postmaster General.

The Wolcott amendment is supported by Mr. Vilas, who was once Postmaster General, and other influential Senators, and there is a good prospect of its adoption. It will come before the Senate again next week and undoubtedly will give rise to much interesting debate.

COULD NOT GET THE CRUTCHES.

So Poor Miss Higgins, Who Was Run Over, Was Unable to Go to Court.

Because she had no crutches and no money to pay carfare, Catharine Higgins, nearly sixty years old, was unable to appear in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against Frederick Kierster, a truck driver. Miss Higgins was run over Nov. 4, 1895, it is alleged, by a truck driven by Kierster, near Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. She was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, and one leg was amputated.

When the case was called in court at different times, word always came that Miss Higgins was unable to appear. Detective Waitzfelder yesterday related the result of his visit to her home, in the rear of a basement at 437 West Fifty-sixth Street. Her only companion, he said, was her sister, sixty-nine years old, who is both deaf and helpless. Miss Higgins, the cripple, said she had been the sole support of her sister, and their rent was overdue, and they were threatened with eviction. The neighbors, she added, had given a little assistance. The detective learned that her sister had recently gone to the rooms of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and the Crippled, 135 East Forty-second Street, to obtain a pair of crutches, for which an order was obtained. She was told, she said, that applicants for help must call in person. The detective left money to keep the women from starvation.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Joseph Porter of New-Haven, Conn., co-receiver of the corporation of Peck Brothers & Co., which manufactures plumbers' supplies at 47 Cliff Street, this city, with factory at New-Haven and branches in Chicago and Boston. Mr. Porter's bond is $75,000. The other receivers are John Jacob Peck and Charles H. Downs, who were appointed receivers on March 16. The co-receiver was appointed at the request of a number of creditors, who wanted some one to represent them, as they had not previously been interested in the company.

—Judgment for $2,021 was entered yesterday against the Maker & Dealer Publishing Company of 99 Nassau Street by William J. Walsh on a claim for services and commissions for advertising by Carl T. Waugh. Mr. Walsh said that the company in December, 1895, made a contract with Albert E. Lazaro to transfer the publication, franchise, and business to him; that Mr. Lazaro was to assume the debts, form a new company, and run the business; that the contract expired on March 12 and had not been fulfilled. Judgment had, therefore, been taken on Mr. Waugh's claim.

—Executions have been received by the Sheriff against the following liquor dealers: Karl Geib of 305 East One Hundred and Fifth Street for $1,184, in favor of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company; Albert Forejt of 1,380 Avenue A for $284, in favor of Adolf Charwat; Jacob Muglosky of 96 Monroe Street for $186, in favor of the New-York Breweries' Company.

—Harley G. Bacon and Wade Davis & Co., of Plainville, Mass., have assigned to Fred H. Williams of Boston. Mr. Bacon is largely interested in real estate, and is a member of the firm of Lincoln, Bacon & Co., large jewelry manufacturers of Plainville. Mr. Lincoln withdrew from the firm a few years ago. The exact state of affairs is not known.

—The Kelly Brothers Manufacturing Company of Muskegon, Mich., yesterday filed trust mortgages to the amount of $21,000. The factory does fine interior finish and cabinet work, employing 250 hands.

—The Sheriff has received an execution against Max Aron and Alexander Sussman, who did business as the Metropolitan Paper Company at 368 Greenwich Street, for $657, in favor of Miller, Tompkins & Co.

THIS KIOSK BILL DECLARED BAD.

The Plan Said to Create a Monopoly and an Advertising Scheme.

Another kiosk bill, just introduced in the Legislature as Assembly Bill 1,703, amending Bill 674, has aroused the Mayor's Committee on Public Baths, &c. It provides for the "construction, maintenance, and operation of certain structures in cities and towns for the promotion of health and comfort."

Secretary William F. Tolman of the Mayor's committee said yesterday:

"The bill is bad. It is practically the same bill that created so much opposition a few weeks ago, and should be opposed on the same ground. It should bear the caption, 'A bill to provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation of certain structures in cities and towns for the promotion of a grand advertising monopoly, and incidentally for the promotion of public health and comfort.'

"The bill provides for a concession, absolutely to the monopoly, of the use of the streets, avenues, roads, parks, and public places in cities and towns of the State, and to exhibit advertisements and signs thereon, of public lavatories, and the free and unlimited use of water, gas, or electric-light supply, and necessary connection with any adjacent sewer, taking it out of the power of any city or town of the State to regulate its own affairs, thus subverting 'home rule' to the subserviency of this advertising monopoly.

"It must be obvious to every one who will carefully read the various sections of the bill that by its enactment there will be created a grand monopoly, granting an almost unlimited franchise over the public streets, avenues, parks, and places to construct and maintain advertising booths and structures for the sale of various commodities, irrespective of the rights of property holders, lessees, or merchants at or near such places as this bill guarantees. The flimsy pretext of providing free public lavatories for the promotion of public health and comfort is evidently only a subterfuge for promoting a grand advertising scheme for the pecuniary profit of the promoters, and not for public health and comfort, except in the most limited sense.

"An act recently passed provides for the 'public health and comfort' in a legitimate way and is entirely under the control of the civic authority, at least for this city, it would seem to be a supererogation that this proposed act should become a law. Neither public health nor public comfort demands such an enactment, especially as its terms will grant a great public franchise for commercial rather than health purposes. Its whole scheme is subversive and for private interests and emoluments, and not for public good."

TO PROTECT THE REPORTERS.

A Bill to Secure Their Secrets Signed by Gov. Lowndes of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 3.—Gov. Lowndes has signed the bill entitled "An act to protect reporters and other newspaper men from being compelled to disclose the source of any news or information procured for publication in any legal or legislative proceedings in the State of Maryland." The new law is as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, that no person engaged in, connected with, or employed on a newspaper or journal shall be compelled to disclose in any legal proceeding or trial or before any committee of the Legislature or elsewhere the source of any news or information procured or obtained by him for and published in the newspaper on and in which he is engaged, connected or employed.

Several years ago one of the reporters of The Baltimore Sun went to jail in preference to disclosing the source of information upon an important local matter. It was a case in which he could not give the name without violating an explicit pledge made to his informant.

The present law was drawn by Edgar Goodman, a member of the Baltimore bar and one of the editors of The American, and it was pressed at the Legislature by all the correspondents. An attempt was made to bury it in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Delegates, but it was rescued at the last moment and passed with only 5 votes against it. The newspaper men purchased three special pens, one for the Governor, one for the President of the Senate, and one for the Speaker of the House of Delegates, for use in signing the bill. An engrossed copy of the bill, together with the pens and portraits of those who signed it, will be framed and hung up in the Journalists' Club.

A YONKERS ASSESSMENT SET ASIDE.

Justice Dykman Decides in Favor of Susan P. Lilianthal.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 3.—In the action brought by Susan P. Lilianthal against the City of Yonkers to set aside an assessment against her property in North Broadway, Justice J. O. Dykman this morning handed down his decision.

He decided that the proceedings for the re-regulating, grading, and otherwise improving of North Broadway were illegal, and were not conducted in conformity with the provisions of the charter of the city, that the assessment levied for the costs and expenses of the improvement is illegal, and that no lien was thereby created upon the plaintiff's premises.

He also decides that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment, declaring that the assessment levied against the premises belonging to the plaintiff for the sum of $3,306.18 is illegal and void, and directs that the City of Yonkers, its Common Council, Receiver of Taxes, and its other agents and servants, cancel the lien of record from any incumbrance or lien by reason of any assessment for that improvement, and perpetually enjoins and restrains the city and its agents from any steps for the enforcement of the claim of $3,306.18 against the premises.

Lastly, the Judge gives the plaintiff her costs and disbursements, to be taxed by the clerk with $150 extra allowance.

This decision affects about $400,000 worth of similar improvements for the payment of which similar assessments were made all over the city. The decision has been anxiously awaited by the city authorities and all concerned.

The First Carriage in Maine.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Of the means of locomotion in Maine in pioneer days a Kennebec gentleman says: "Before the Revolution there was not a four-wheeled vehicle in Maine. In 1760 two-wheeled chaises were first seen in Portland, but they were used only on gala days. They excited about as much wonder as flying machines would now. Augusta had its first four-wheeled vehicle in 1800. People traveled on foot or on horseback in Summer and used rude sleds in Winter. Women had side saddles or pillions for seats behind the men's saddles, and no considerable journey was made by them except in that way. Horse blocks for mounting and dismounting were a necessity and were found at nearly every man's door. Grain was carried to mill on the farmer's back or the horse's back, and it was a common thing to see a small boy perched atop of several bags of grain on the back of the family horse going to mill. All not crippled were great pedestrians, and women thought as little of walking miles then as they do of furlongs now."

Mrs. Kate Winchester Resigns.

JERSEY CITY, April 3.—Mrs. Kate Winchester, who has been Matron of the Children's Home, on Glenwood Avenue, has sent her resignation to President John A. Walker, to take effect April 15. It was dissatisfaction with Mrs. Winchester's methods that led to the resignation of three of the women managers of the home several months ago. Mrs. Winchester was sustained by the men connected with the home, and President Walker, in his letter accepting the resignation, says that Mrs. Winchester has done excellent work during the twenty-five years' service. He made no allusion to the trouble between Mrs. Winchester and the women managers.

Law Enforcement Society's Jubilee.

The Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn has written to Mayor Wurster and called his attention to the saloons in that city that are within 200 feet of schools and churches. Mayor Wurster has replied, stating that he will consider the matter with the Police Commissioner as soon as he is well enough to again attend to public affairs. The society will hold a jubilee in the Hanson Place Baptist Church Sunday to celebrate the enforcement of the excise law.

Fire in Kings County Hospital.

Fire was discovered in the nursery attached to the Kings County Hospital, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It was caused by a heated pot of sulphur falling over. There had been an epidemic of measles in the nursery, and the nurses were fumigating the place. The damage was $150. The prompt response of the firemen probably saved loss of life, and the loss of the nursery, which was condemned several years ago.

RESULTS OF THE X RAYS

SOME COMMENTS ON USING TUBES UNDER PRACTICAL TESTS.

The Quantity and Quality of the Apparatus to be Employed, and a Warning Against Inferior Material with Which to Conduct Experiments—Prof. Bradford's Ideas in Reference to the Sensitiveness of Negative Plates.

The issue of Anthony's Photographic Bulletin for April contains several articles of interest on the X rays. One of these, which is not signed, deals with the quantity and quality of apparatus necessary for good impressions from the X rays, and gives a needed warning against the purchase of tubes which have not been actually tested and guaranteed by the makers.

The article then goes on to give the two simplest tests of a tube capable of making true Röntgen photographs, as follows:

First, Photographically.—A plate is placed in the plate holder, and on the outside of the slide sundry objects may be distributed. For example, a piece of glass, coins, a strip of aluminium foil, and, perhaps, a piece of wood with nails driven into it. The holder is placed at a distance of 5 or 6 inches from the end of the tube, opposite the aluminium disk or cathode, and the current passed through the coil. The question as to whether the current is going into the tube in the proper direction is easily ascertainable, even to the uninitiated. If the whole tube is lit up with a greenish glow, the current must be reversed. When a proper flow is obtained, the disk toward the end of the tube is visible, with rings of green light around that end, the current is passing in the desired direction. After one-half hour exposure the plate may be developed, and should show signs of photo action. The nails in the wood should be distinctly visible as white marks on a dark ground; the coins should be white on a dark ground, and should show the coins, while the aluminium foil should be practically invisible, as aluminium is transparent to these X rays.

Second, by Barium Platinocyanide.—A much quicker, and quite as efficient, method of testing the efficiency of the tube is by taking advantage of the property possessed by the X rays of exciting barium platinocyanide to the point of luminosity. Prof. Rood's method is as follows: A few crystals of this latter substance are distributed upon a black card by the aid of a little shellac, the whole tube is covered with a black cloth, and the room is darkened. The barium platinocyanide is now as invisible as the apparatus. On turning on the current and bringing the barium platinocyanide near the end of the tube from which X rays are presumably emanating, a luminosity of the platinocyanide may be accepted as indicative that X rays are present, and conclusive proof is established if the luminosity is not greatly diminished when a book or pine board, or even the hand, is placed between the covered end of the tube and the card bearing the barium salt.

The discovery of the fluorescent effect of the X rays upon platino-cyanide of barium was made by Prof. Röntgen, and announced by him in his original communication.

A second article by Prof. Joseph N. Bradford or the Ohio State University challenges the conclusions of Mr. Edison in reference to the sensitiveness of photographic negative plates. It will be remembered that Mr. Edison's experiments with five strips of sensitive plates outwardly showed that the plate quickest to respond to the action of ordinary light was much slower in responding to the action of the Röntgen rays, while a plate slower to respond to light was quicker to respond to the X rays.

Prof. Bradford explains how the slowness and quickness of these plates under the Röntgen rays is apparent, and not real, because the primary effect of light on a sensitive plate is reversed after a long exposure, as follows:

In reference to the published conclusions of a noted worker in electrical science that slow plates were more sensitive to rays than the fast ones, it is safe to say that the conclusions were false. The illustration in the published article exhibited the results obtained by placing strips of photographic plates, of different sensitometers in the same plate holdler over which was placed a piece of metal partly covering each strip of the photographic plate. The plate-holder then arranged was exposed to the Crookes tube for a certain length of time. Upon development it was found that one of the low sensitometer (slow plate) strips gave the best results. From this the above conclusion was evolved.

To the person who has had any practical photography this fact is known, that for a plate of a certain sensitometer an exposure of a certain duration of time for a given condition of light produces the best negative; if the exposure is increased up to a certain point the result is not a negative, but a positive; that is, the primary effect of the light is reversed by a long exposure.

The result of this unexplained action of light is to produce thin negatives where the reversal action is only partial. Practically the term overexposure is given to this effect.

In the experiment above referred to, the weak results secured on the strips of the fast plates must have been due to this reversal effect, and not that the fast plate was not as sensitive to the X rays as the slow one. One thing noticed in the illustration of the strip of the slowest plate gave a result about the same as some of the fast-plate strips, which strengthens the criticism that the conclusions arrived at by the experimenter were false.

Prof. Bradford says in the concluding portion of his article that he hopes to see the Röntgen discovery benefiting all branches of science.

The Fine Stream of a Farm.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There is a "professional gentleman" in Portland who would make a successful horse swapper. Having a farm to sell recently, this descendant of the Pilgrims advertised it, and soon afterward a gentleman called on him to speak about it. "Well, Judge," said he, "I have been over that farm you advertised, and find it all right except the fine stream of water you mentioned." "It runs through the piece of woods in the lowest part of the meadow," said the Judge. "What! that little brook? Why, it doesn't hold much more than a spoonful. I am sure if you would empty a bowl of water into it, it would overflow. You don't call that a fine stream, do you?" "Well, if it were much finer, you couldn't see it at all," said the Judge, blandly.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 3—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, continued cold northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, continued cold northwesterly winds, followed by slowly rising temperature Saturday night and Sunday.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair Saturday, not so cold Saturday afternoon, Sunday warmer, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, warmer, northerly winds. ALABAMA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly. WESTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy, warmer, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, and ARKANSAS, increasing cloudiness, followed by local showers Saturday afternoon or night, warmer, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, light variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, partly cloudy weather, followed by local showers in eastern portion, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, but cloudy and threatening in western portions, warmer, southeasterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, westerly winds, shifting to easterly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, except light flurries of snow on the lakes, not so cold, brisk westerly winds, decreasing in force. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair in the morning, followed by cloudy weather, warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer, fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, light westerly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. IOWA, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, warmer, southeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. KANSAS, partly cloudy, southerly winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA, probably fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, colder in western portion, variable winds. COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, northerly winds. MONTANA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Delaware Breakwater to Boston section and at Eastport.

The weather is generally clear to-night in the districts east of the Mississippi, but light local snows continue in the St. Lawrence Valley, the lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley. The cloudiness has increased in the Southwest, with local showers in Texas, and it is fair in the Northwest. It is somewhat colder on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. The temperature is about freezing from New-England to Virginia. It is slightly warmer throughout the central valleys and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains, with easterly to southerly winds. The depression on the New-England coast this morning has moved slowly northward, but continues central near Eastport. The barometer has risen slowly east of the Mississippi and to the north of Montana, and it has fallen slowly from the Mississippi westward over the Rocky Mountain districts. The area of high pressure is less marked and it has remained about stationary, covering the Mississippi Valley. The weather will remain cold and fair in the districts on the Atlantic coast, but the temperature will rise slowly by Saturday night, and it will be warmer on Sunday. The cloudiness will increase in the Mississippi Valley, with warmer southerly winds, and local showers are indicated for the Southwest.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	5:38	Sun sets	6:28
Moon rises	1:22	A. M.	

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 4.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.	Office.
Caledonia	Gibraltar	Mar. 17	
Chicago City	Swansea	Mar. 20	
Fairmead	Gibraltar	Mar. 15	
Lampasas	Galveston	Mar. 28	
Lucania	Liverpool	Mar. 28	
Michigan	London	Mar. 21	
Nacoochee	Savannah	April 1	
Orinoco	Bermuda	April 1	
Picqua	Gibraltar	Mar. 17	
Santiago	Nassau	Mar. 31	
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Mar. 21	
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Mar. 24

INCREASE IN FAILURES

NUMBER FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1896 IS UNPRECEDENTED.

Credits Abnormally Extended on the Prospect of a General Improvement in Business—The Total, 4,512; Liabilities, $62,513,926; Assets, $35,152,701—Worst Showing in the Western and Middle States.

Bradstreet's will publish to-day a review of business failures for the first quarter of the year. The number is larger than for any corresponding quarter, indicating that credits were abnormally extended on prospects of general improvement in business. The total number was 4,512, or 700 more than in the first quarter of 1895. In 1885 the first quarter reported 4,050 failures, and in 1894 the number was 3,969. Other years were less unfortunate.

Failures for the first quarter of the last sixteen years, with assets and liabilities, are compactly presented, for purposes of comparison, in the following table:

Year.	Number of Failures.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
1896	4,512	$35,152,701	$62,513,926
1895	3,812	26,571,132	46,910,443
1894	3,969	26,748,770	49,085,088
1893	3,909	20,160,741	39,424,144
1892	3,207	18,204,044	35,861,749
1891	3,401	22,861,883	44,348,783
1890	3,320	16,082,202	33,814,301
1889	3,509	20,376,708	41,701,699
1888	3,653	17,936,584	34,108,679
1887	3,128	15,063,106	25,591,989
1886	3,302	15,260,630	29,990,446
1885	4,050	19,967,423	41,464,325
1884	3,329	20,405,751	30,047,120
1883	3,189	23,763,828	42,235,535
1882	2,146	15,323,591	29,010,944
1881	1,986	11,983,790	24,167,730

Considering the reports by groups of States, the reviewer is struck by the almost even tenor of the commercial and industrial way pursued by the business community in the New-England States this year, as compared with last. It is the more noticeable in that portion of the country because of the magnitude of business operations there. Thus, while there were 535 business failures reported in these States in the first quarter of 1895, there are 584 for the past quarter, a moderate and not necessarily significant increase. The same reflection is suggested by the total liabilities, there being only $6,625,000, as contrasted with $6,456,000 in the first three months of 1895.

Even more conspicuously steady and conservative business development is found in advices from the Southern States, which show only 736 business failures, compared with 800 in the quarter one year ago. But this is offset by $8,173,000 of liabilities, as contrasted with $7,639,000 last year. The increase of indebtedness in the face of a falling off in number of embarrassments is due to a disproportionate number of failures with large capitalization and heavy liabilities.

A similar statement remains true with respect to the Territories, whence are reported 77 business failures, against 89 a year ago, and $823,000 of liabilities, as compared with only $336,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1895.

Business failures on the Pacific coast, while they have shown a heavy increase as to numbers—465, as compared with 304 last year—give evidence of being largely composed of small concerns, inasmuch as aggregate liabilities for the quarter are only $2,558,000, compared with $2,423,000 in the first quarter of last year.

The Northwestern States show a large gain in number of commercial embarrassments, the total being 475 for the quarter, compared with 344 a year ago, but aggregate liabilities of the larger number of concerns embarrassed amount to only $6,725,000, compared with $7,241,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

In records from Western and the Middle States increases, not only in number of embarrassments, but in aggregates of indebtedness, become striking. The Western States show an increase of the number of failures of more than 45 per cent., 1,205, compared with 830 a year ago, but with respect to liabilities the increase there is more than 200 per cent., $16,905,000, as compared with $5,336,000. The States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware report 1,030 business failures, against 910 a year ago, an increase of only 13 per cent., but they furnish $21,102,000 of indebtedness for the first quarter of 1896, against $17,445,000 in the like quarter of last year, an increase of 24 per cent.

In New-York City alone the total number of business failures in quarters jumped from 165 last year to 258 this year, about 50 per cent., but the total liabilities increased from $4,924,000 to $8,398,000, nearly 70 per cent.

The total number of business failures in the Dominion of Canada is 781, 200 more than in the first quarter of 1895; 81 more failures are reported from the Province of Ontario, but the total of liabilities there is smaller this year than last. The Province of Quebec reports 119 more failures this year and a total of liabilities more than twice as large as in the first quarter of 1895. Only 4 failures are reported from Newfoundland since the 1st of January, compared with 29 in the corresponding period last year.

SAID TO BE A MAIL BOX ROBBER.

Joseph Thompson Identified by Capt. O'Brien as a Notorious Criminal.

Joseph Thompson and John B. Ferguson of 83 Fourth Avenue, who were arrested Wednesday night, were arraigned yesterday in the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters so that the staff might identify them.

Capt. O'Brien and Detective Sergeant McCauley identified Thompson as a notorious mailbox robber and safe burglar, who is known by the names George Johnson, Howard, and John Tobin. It is said by the police that he has also been engaged in many mailbox robberies with "Billy" Hamilton, "Barney" Kelly, William G. Wheeler, "Bob" Wallace, and Charles Fisher.

Thompson has a long criminal history, the police say, and was for a time associated with John Clair, a notorious bank burglar. Thompson went to England in 1894 with Fisher, "Steve" Boyle, and "Billy" Hamilton to pass forged paper upon banks. They failed. Hamilton was arrested in the Bank of Scotland and was sent to prison for three years, but was pardoned within nine months on the plea that he was dying of consumption. The other men returned to the United States. When Hamilton returned, the four men and Kelly, Wheeler, and Wallace engaged in robbing mail boxes throughout the country. They forged indorsements on stolen checks and cashed them at business houses, where they made small purchases. Among other places in which they operated were this city, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, and Newark. They obtained about $100,000 by their operations.

Hamilton, Kelly, and Wheeler were arrested by Capt. O'Brien in this city last September and were sent to prison. Hamilton had a key which would open all mail boxes in this city. Fisher and Wallace were arrested in Baltimore and were sent to Cincinnati. Wallace was sent to prison, but Fisher escaped. He is the only one of the gang now at large. Thompson served fifteen years in the New-Jersey State Prison for a robbery in Deckertown.

Johnson and Ferguson were arrested Wednesday night while trying to unlock doors in the neighborhood of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, and Johnson was shot through the right wrist before he was captured.

This Dog Went to the Hospital.

From The London Daily News.

Considerable interest has been excited in Leicester by the publication of a remarkable, and, indeed, almost incredible, "dog story" from the accident ward of the local infirmary. It is related that while a Bible woman was visiting the accident ward some days ago, and talking to one of the patients, a terrier dog made its way to her with difficulty from one of the adjoining beds, and appealingly held up one of its forepaws. She called the attention of one of the doctors to the animal, and it was then found that the limb was broken. The bones were set and a bed made up for the canine sufferer in the ward, due instructions being entered upon the patient's card as to his treatment and diet.

The animal progressed favorably, and became a general favorite with both the patients and officials, until a day or two ago, when it was claimed by its owner and taken away. How the terrier found its way to the infirmary is not known, but it entered the institution unobserved, and, curiously enough, was found in the accident ward, where men were being treated for ailments similar to that with which the dog was afflicted.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street,
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed. Interest on investment or on margin allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 621 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers,
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD OF VERMONT
5 PER CENT. BONDS.

A Committee consisting of the undersigned has been formed for the protection of the owners of FIVE PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS of the CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD OF VERMONT.

Immediate action is necessary by bondholders for their protection in the litigation now pending in the United States Circuit Court in Vermont between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Central Vermont Railroad Company.

Bondholders should at once communicate with the Secretary to the Committee, Room 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

April 1, 1896.

BENJAMIN P. CHENEY, Boston, Mass.
SAMUEL E. KILNER, New-York, N. Y., Representing Estate of Frederick Billings.
HENRY B. DAY, of R. L. Day & Co., Boston, Mass.
EZRA H. BAKER, with Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, Mass.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, New-York, N. Y.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston, Mass.
} Of Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 8th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

$4,000 Manhattan Ry. Cons. Mtge. 4 p. c. Regst. Bds., 1990.
$5,000 Wilkesbarre & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1942, Regstd.
14 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Central Trust Co.
15 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
333 shs. Welsbach Light Co.
234 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
180 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co., pfd.
225 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co., common.
375 shs. Russell Manufacturing Co.
167 shs. Chicago, Wisconsin & Minn. R. R. Co., pfd.
167 shs. Chicago, Wisconsin & Minn. R. R. Co., common.
250 shs. New-Jersey Steamboat Co.
450 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co., pfd.
50 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co. "Assenting."
100 shs. National Linseed Oil Co.
180 shs. Fayette Coal & Coke Co.
By order of Trustee.
100 shs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
523 shs. Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R., common.
100 shs. E. & H. T. Anthony Co., common.
20 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co. of B'klyn.
35 shs. American Soda Fountain, common.
50 shs. American Soda Fountain, 2d pfd.
$10,000 42d Street, St. Nicholas Av. & Manhattanville R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
650 shs. Union Typewriter Co., common.
16 shs. Waltham Watch Co. of Mass.
50 shs. Waltham Watch Co. of Mass.
100 shs. Brooklyn & New-York Ferry Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)

WILSON & TOMS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Whereas, Under a certain indenture, dated the fifteenth day of December, 1886, made between the Wilson & Toms Investment Company of St. Louis, Missouri, and the undersigned, The Mercantile Trust Company, of the City of New-York, as trustee, it is, among other things, provided that in case default shall be made by the Wilson & Toms Investment Company in the payment of any debenture bond issued under said agreement, or in the interest upon the same, and such default shall continue for thirty days, the said trustee shall, upon the request of a holder of such bond, proceed to collect or sell the securities in its hands pledged for the payment of the same, and apply the proceeds to their redemption; and, whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the interest on the debentures issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for thirty days;

And, whereas, The undersigned has been requested by the holders of said debentures issued under said agreement to proceed to enforce the provisions thereof and to sell the securities pledged for said debentures;

Now, therefore, The Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, hereby gives notice that it will upon the sixth day of May, 1896, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, No. 59 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, proceed to sell all the securities pledged with it under said agreement. Printed lists of the securities can be had upon application to The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New-York, March 18, 1896.

FINANCIAL.

To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of February 19, 1894.

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, WM. NELSON CROMWELL, } of Counsel.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, April 4th, 1896.

Holders of two-thirds in amount of the undermentioned bonds, certificates, and notes, having, in person or through their representatives, already accepted the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16th, 1896, all holders of outstanding

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above-described bonds,

are hereby notified to deposit their holdings with any one of the undersigned on or before Thursday, **APRIL 23D, 1896,** receiving suitable certificates of deposit therefor.

Deposits after that date, if accepted at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Managers.

Holders of certificates heretofore issued by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of February 19, 1894, not already stamped by us as assenting to the plan and agreement of March 16, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates at one of our offices on or before Thursday, **April 23d, 1896,** in order that we may stamp their approval thereon. The Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude absolutely from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the requirement to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan and agreement.

The cash payments in respect of stock will be payable upon dates hereafter to be announced.

Security holders are invited to obtain from us copies of the plan and agreement, as all depositors are bound thereby. Many features of much importance to security holders are therein set forth.

Any further information connected with the reorganization desired by security holders will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin, and its branches in London, Frankfort-on-Main, Bremen, Hamburg, and Munich.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.

Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed. MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

DIVIDENDS.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, March 19, 1896.

Holders of Second Mortgage 4 Bonds of this company are entitled to a payment of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of past due interest from the earnings of 1895, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 1 and 2 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall St., New-York, on and after April 10th, or to Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., London, on and after April 13th.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, March 25th, 1896.
THE 127TH CONSECUTIVE
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6th proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 813 Drexel Building,
Philadelphia, March 26, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable on April 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned have formed a limited copartnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, as follows:

First—The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is TURNER, MANUEL & CO.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokers in stocks, bonds, and financial securities, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be in the City of New-York and State of New-York.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are as follows:

HENRY M. ODDIE, who resides at East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, who resides at Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and

WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, who resides at Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, are the general partners, and

EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, who resides at Buffalo, Erie County, New-York, is the special partner.

Fourth—The amount of capital contributed by the special partner to the common stock is the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000.)

Fifth—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the fourth day of March, 1896, and it shall terminate on the fourth day of March, 1901.

Dated this fourth day of March, 1896.

HENRY M. ODDIE,
WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON,
WILLIAM G. DAMEREL,
EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON.

In presence of F. C. Cantine.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this 4th day of March, 1896, before me personally came HENRY M. ODDIE, WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, and EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, proven to me satisfactorily to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument by the oath of Francis C. Cantine, who, being by me duly sworn, said that he was acquainted with the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, Willian. G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson, and knew them to be the same persons described in and who executed said instrument, and thereupon the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson severally acknowledged before me that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

CLARENCE A. COAN,
Notary Public, Kings Co.

Certf. filed N. Y. Co.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

HENRY M. ODDIE being duly sworn, says he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the special partner therein named to the common stock, to wit, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) has been actually and in good faith paid in cash. HENRY M. ODDIE.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1896. A. H. GRAHAM,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Debenture Holders

OF THE

American Loan & Trust Company of Omaha, Neb.,

Are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the

Union Trust Company of New-York,
80 Broadway,

on Wednesday, April 8, 1896, at eleven o'clock A. M., to consult as to the administration of the securities.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28th, 1896.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 6th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 8th day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 4th day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 8th day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, March 30, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 30 until April 13, inclusive. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The New-York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 6th, 1896, preparatory to the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held on May 6th, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 7th, 1896.
ALLYN COX. Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, No. 1428 ARCH ST., Phila., Pa., April 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, May 1, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Q. M. Dep't the following-mentioned articles to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depots at Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville, Ind.: Algiuletttes and knots, axes, axhelves, blankets, record books, brooms, scrubbing brushes, bunk bottoms, linen collars, card holders, D. B. cloth, Italian cloth, drums, drumheads, drilling, cotton duck, D. B. flannel, blouse lining flannel, canton flannel, Berlin gloves, helmets, helmet trimmings, corset jeans, S. B. kersey, leggins, mattresses, mosquito bars, mosquito head nets, music stands, music pouches, pillows, pillow cases, muslin shirts, calfskin shoes, barrack shoes, cotton stockings, wool stockings, suspenders, shovels, tent poles and pin, trumpets, trumpet cords and tassels, cotton undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. The goods called for are deliverable on and after July 1, 1896, and bidders must state in exact terms the quantities they propose to deliver on July 1, 1896, and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Major JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) May 1, 1896, for furnishing Q. M. Depot here, various articles of Quartermaster's supplies. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.—Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, March 26, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., APRIL 30, 1896, for 30,000 pounds smokeless powder for .30-calibre small-arms, delivered at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., viz.: 10,000 pounds on July 31, 1896; 10,000 pounds in August, 1896, and 10,000 pounds in November, 1896. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the third day of April, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$142,600,904.26
Gold bullion	29,325,445.03
Outstanding gold certificates, less gold certificates in the Treasury.	43,235,549.00
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in the Treasury	20,513,334.64
Standard silver dollars of 1890 and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury notes	.25
United States notes, less outstanding currency certificates and currency certificates in the Treasury.	81,049,543.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$32,241,429.00
National bank notes	7,117,591.13
Fractional silver coin	15,251,050.41
Fractional silver currency	154.32
Minor coin	1,144,041.01
Deposits in national banks	27,000,702.62
Bonds and interest paid	361,903.84
Total	$83,116,873.43
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,397,675.58
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,547,582.02
Disbursing officers' balances	22,582,922.13
Post Office Department account	4,554,023.22
Miscellaneous items	1,526,399.30
Total	$40,598,602.85
Balance	42,518,270.58
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$272,780,948.76

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$503,132.34
Internal revenue	437,622.15
Miscellaneous	26,020.93
Total	$966,775.42

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$218,000.00
Navy	175,000.00
Pensions	600,000.00
Interest	285,000.00
Total	$1,278,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	311,224.58

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Redemptions under act of July 14, 1890	$16,785.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

To date	$469,111,287.00
This fiscal year	121,503,698.00
This month	875,236.00
This day	332,744.00

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $437,622; from customs, $503,132, and miscellaneous, $26,020.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $140,890.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	*.16	.16
Belcher	.45	.21
Best & Belcher	.61	.61
Bodie Consolidated	.26	.25
Bulwer	*.38	.36
Challenge	.46	.44
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.55	*1.65
Crown Point	.37	.37
Gould & Curry	.26	.25
Hale & Norcross	1.20	*1.20
Mexican	.48	*.51
Ophir	1.15	*1.20
Potosi	.38	.38
Savage	.33	.33
Sierra Nevada	.66	.65
Union Consolidated	.62	.62
Utah	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.35	.36

* Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 3.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.70	.71
Anaconda	.66	.66
Portland	1.48	1.52
Argentum	.62	.63½
Isabella	.56	.55
Union	.44	.45½
Consolidated	.17	.17
Pharmacist	.11	.11
Work	.13	.13½
Alamo	.06	.06
Mount Rosa	.11½	.11½
Blue Bell	.07	.07
Silver State	.01½	.01½
Golden Fleece	1.70	1.70
Jefferson	.19	.19

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Holders of Northern Pacific Railroad securities are notified by the Reorganization Committee, consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co., and Deutsche Bank of Berlin, that two-thirds in amount of the bonds, certificates, and notes as enumerated in the announcement, having already accepted the plan and agreement of reorganization, further deposits must be made on or before April 23, receiving certificates of deposit therefor.

English View of Mr. Judge.

From The London Daily News.

Mr. William Q. Judge, whose death we announce to-day, was one more patentee of an American religion. In spite of his merciless exposure by The Westminster Gazette, and by the somewhat dilatory Theosophical Society, he was able to lead a considerable secession of American Theosophists by virtue of his mere Americanism. He was a proved impostor, but he waved the flag, and he received the benefit of what it is almost an excess of virtue to call the doubt. He received it, too, in the fullest measure. The Boston branch recognized his independence at the expense of its own. It promised to obey him in everything, without question and without cavil, and it gave him the right to appoint his successor to the Presidency of its society. This was too much for some of the members, and they protested against this intellectual servitude as degrading. But they took care to stigmatize it at the same time as "un-American." Mr. Judge had a narrow escape when that word was used.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Hesperides, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Hesperides";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 2 PM for St. Kitts, Barbados, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Terrier; at 4 PM for St. Pierre Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed, only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 27, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.
Spree, Tu., April 7, 2PM Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM Spree, Tues., May 5, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., April 21, 10 AM Lahn, Thu., May 7, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM Ems, May 2, 10 AM
Werra, April 18, 10 AM Saale, May 16, 10 AM
Fulda, April 25, 10 AM Werra, May 23, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM Columbia, May 7, 7 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 28, 7 AM Normannia, May 14, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
Excursion around AFRICA, from H'burg July 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

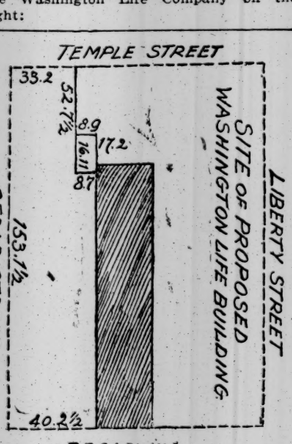
THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SALE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR MORE THAN A MILLION.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company's Building and Land at Broadway, Cedar and Temple Streets Disposed Of to Henry J. Braker—A Block on Riverside Drive Also Sold—Other Transactions, Including Those at Auction.

One of the most noteworthy of recent sales was made public yesterday. It is that of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company property at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, extending through to Temple Street. Messrs. Potter & Brother sold this property for the company to Henry J. Braker. The price is not stated, although it was more than $1,000,000. The asking price has been $1,250,000.

The plot measures 40.2½ feet on Broadway by 153.1½ on Cedar Street by 33.2 on Temple Street by irregular on the northerly side. Its entire area is about 5,800 square feet, and the rate is, therefore, about $200 per square foot. The entire plot, except a small interior court, is covered by a six-story marble front office building. The property adjoins on the Temple Street side that recently purchased by the Washington Life Insurance Company as a site for its new building. In between the two pieces on the Broadway side is a narrow iron-front building belonging to an estate which cannot be purchased because of infant heirs. The following diagram shows the new purchase, on the left, with the site of the proposed building of the Washington Life Company on the right:



The property sold was bought by the Niagara Fire Insurance Company in 1887, and the building was subsequently altered by the company. With the alterations it cost about $820,000. It was held free and clear. In the present sale the company takes back a mortgage for part of the purchase money, and also takes a lease of the property from the new purchaser until May 1, 1897, on the basis of 5 per cent. net on the purchase price. This is to enable the Niagara Company to make arrangements meanwhile to go elsewhere. Should the purchaser, however, desire to take title before the expiration of the period, the company will make a lease for the intervening time. Provision is also made for paying off the mortgage. The corner was supposed to be the only large one on Broadway remaining in the market from Chambers Street south.

Messrs. Potter & Brother have sold to Frederick Brandt the three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Leopold Eidlitz to David Oppenheimer and Joseph Hammershlag the eight lots forming the block front on Riverside Drive between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Hirsh Brothers to A. B. Knight, for improvement, two lots on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, near Riverside Drive.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for J. B. Lorge, at $6,500, the plot 62 by 100 on the east side of Webster Avenue, 50 feet south of Samuel Street; for Alice M. Holland, at $12,500, the plot 54 by 100, on the north side of Westchester Avenue, 100 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue; for Thornton Brothers, at $4,500, a two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 100, and for Mrs. Rebecca M. Jencks, the lot 25 by 140 on the south side of Westchester Avenue, 100 feet west of Brook Avenue.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry has bought of the daughters of the late Christopher Meyer the three four-story dwellings 35 to 39 East Sixty-second Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Well & Mayer, at $39,429, the five-story brick tenement 36 Montgomery Street, west side, 75 feet south of Madison Street, 25 by 92.

Mr. William S. Lalor sold, by Surrogate's order, to John K. Cavanagh, at $18,257, a one-half interest in the two four-story brick buildings at the southeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 75 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Washington Avenue, west side, 325 feet east of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, four three-story frame tenements, by Henrietta Schroeder of 198 Bathgate Avenue, owner; cost, $24,000.

Fourteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, stable, and coal sheds, by the Chanler estate, owner; cost, $7,000.

Fort Washington Ridge Road, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, by John Fox of 169 Monitor Street, Brooklyn, owner, for a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $8,500.

Valentine Avenue, west side, 178 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for nine two-story frame dwellings, by John H. Metzler of 1,072 Tremont Avenue; cost, $22,500.

First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, southeast corner, a two-story frame dwelling and sheds, by Peter Kane of foot of East Forty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 155 Allen Street, by Otto Urnstein of 54 Rivington Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 119 Avenue C, by Falk Rhonheimer of 119 Avenue C, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $150.

No. 721 East Eleventh Street, by John Scheufele of 134 Elm Street, alterations to a two-story and attic brick and frame dwelling, stable, and shop; cost, $2,000.

No. 184 Bleecker Street, by Nicolaus Lowe estate, 208 Bleecker Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 26 Jane Street, by Isaac N. and James A. Lowe of 106 West Eleventh Street, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $500.

No. 336 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, by William A. Towner of 330 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement frame dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 258 to 262 Sixth Avenue, and 60 and 62 West Seventeenth Street, by Ludwig Baumann of 826 Lexington Avenue, alterations to five four-story brick stores and salesrooms; cost, $25,000.

No. 1 Broadway, by Louis Spero of 167 East Seventy-fifth Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and office building; cost, $1,500.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of Woodlawn Road, by Frederick Schrader of Jerome Avenue, alterations to a two-and-a-half-story frame hotel; cost, $1,800.

No. 39 Park Street, by Louis Peirano of 32 Mulberry Street, alterations to a six-story brick store and tenement; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 3.

74TH ST, 492 East; Philip Schimel and wife to Samuel Wallach..... $100
76TH ST, 235 East; Karl M. Wallach to Louisa Frolick..... 100
76TH ST, 63 East; Robert Jacob and wife to Nellie B. Morrell..... 37,500
LEXINGTON AV, 368; Marie L. Anderson to Jean R. McMillan..... 21,000
2D AV, n e corner of 113th St, 20.11x80; Charles H. Dugliss and wife to Abraham Goodman..... 18,000
BROADWAY, s w corner of 132d St, 25.8x—x25x123; Amsterdam Av, sw corner of 132d St, 24.11x100; 133d St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x161.9x—x190.10; Frank L. Smith and wife to F. M. Jencks..... 1
136TH ST, n w corner of St. Ann's Av to 137th St x190; Walter S. Sheafer and others to Stephen J. Egan..... 31,000
BROOK AV, e s, 150 ft n of 139th St, 25x119x25.6x121.6; Herman Speckmann to Mary Speckmann..... 1
2D AV, n e corner of Railroad Av, Six 400 to 3d St x231 to Railroad Av x s 430; Benjamin S. Dick to Leon St. C. Dick..... 1
FULTON, s e s, 104 ft s w of 168th St, 19.8x100; James W. Burton and wife to Jacob Weiss..... 1
MADISON AV, 1,587; Louis Wirth and wife to Bella Hauser..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, n s, adjoining lands of Peter Naylor; 470.4x irregular; Walter D. Starr and wife to Margaret E. Putnam..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x100; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Emily L. Felt..... 14,500
92D ST, 117 and 119 West; Joseph J. Zimmermann and wife to Mitchell A. C. Levy..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, 358; Martin Schrenkelsen and others to Edward O. Flagg. 9,500
82D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Mary A. E. Brinckerhoff to Mary C. Franklin..... 100
3D AV, 1,883; Charles Donohue, referee, to Benedict A. Klein..... 3,500
2D AV, 101 and 103; Solomon Bachrach and wife to Louis Bachrach..... 100
7TH ST, s s, Lot 130 map of Unionport, 100x216 to 6th St; Harold A. Kellock, by guardian, to Harry A. La Paugh.... 50
LOT 130 map of Unionport, 103x108; Harry La Paugh to John Duffy..... 1
29TH ST, 155 West; Thomas Orgill to Eliza J. Smith..... 100
BOND ST, 50; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Sophia Mayer..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 42.7 ft n of 163d St, 25x100; John Mueller and another to Nathan Mayer..... 1
142D ST, n s, 67 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x99.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to Vida H. Coffin..... 100
MONTGOMERY ST, 36; Alfred D. Lind, referee, to Jonas Weil and another..... 9,250
MONROE ST, 97; Jonas Weil and others to Barnett Levy and another..... 1
WHITE ST, s s, 68.8 ft w of Elm St, 14.8 x67.9; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Joseph J. Zimmermann..... 1
GOERCK ST, 112; Solomon Cohen to Solomon Gluck..... 12,000
13TH ST, 229 East; Helen C. Christ to Samuel Simon..... 15
ALLEN ST, 132; Harris Bloch to Samuel D. Hyman..... 1
10TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 29th St, 24.8x100; Sarah R. Hayward and another to Charles L. Ritzman..... 1
17TH ST, 319 West; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Joseph J. Zimmermann..... 1
IRVING PLACE, 63; John L. Cleveland and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 44,500
MADISON AV, s w corner of 27th St, 30x60; Andrew F. Gilsey and wife to Frederick C. Gilsey and others, 4-6 part..... 100
70TH ST, s s, 474.9 ft e of West End Av, 0.6x100.5; Philip Brady and wife to Walter E. Thompson..... 250
MADISON AV, w s, 44.5 ft n of 66th St, 19x80; William Leggs and wife to William R. Bronk..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ABENSCHEIN, George, to Ludwig Tangride; 1,771 Lexington Av, 5 years..$480, $540
JACOBS, Sarah, to Louis Drapin and another; 5 James St, 3 years and 28 days..... 1,400
HESTER ST, 125; Henry Henschel to Raphael Kapner, 2 years..... 540
HICKS-LORD, Annette W., to M. C. Boynton & Co.; 12 West 14th St, 4 years. 10,000
DUNNING, Smith, and others to Adrian Fritz; 624 Hudson St, 5 years..... 1,400
HAYES, Eliza A., individually, and as executrix, to D. E. Dealy; 169 West 32d St, S 1-12 years..... 1,200, 1,500
SAME to same; 168 West 32d St, S 1-12 years..... 2,300 12,500
O'BRIEN, Annie, and another to Tommaso Caronato; 195 Mulberry St, 5 1-6 years.. 2,700
LANGDON, Woodbury G., to Frank Maurier; 134 West 28th St, 10 years..1,800, 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BEHNING, Adelheid, to Samson Lachman and another, executors, &c.; 619 West 181st St, 5 years..... $6,200
DURAND, Emma W., and husband, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s s of 21st St, 586.5 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 12,000
EGAN, Stephen J., to Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors, &c.; w s of St. Ann's Av, 100 ft s of 137th St, 3 years.. 6,500
SAME to same; n w corner of 136th St and St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 7,500
SAME to same; s w corner of 137th St and St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 14,000
FELT, Emily S., to Francis M. Jencks; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 132d St, demand..... 15,000
SAME to same; same property, demand.. 14,500
FROEHLICH, Karl M. Wallach; 235 East 75th St, 2 years..... 4,500
GOODMAN, Abraham, to Charles H. Dugliss; n e corner of 2d Av and 113th St, 1 year..... 4,000
IRONSIDE, Charles N., to Hermine Higgins; w s of Bowery, between Great Jones and 4th Sts, 2 years..... 1,030
JANES, Edward R., and wife to Henry P. Janes; s e corner of Brook and Westchester Avs, demand..... 10,000
JACOB, August, and wife to Sarah H. Powell; n w corner of 2d Av and 67th St, 3 months..... 36,000
SAME to Ella O. Willets; same property, 3 months..... 9,000
KAHN, Moses, and wife and another to Samuel Heidelsheimer; s s of 113th St, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 13,500
LEMBKE, Emil L., and wife to Matilda August; s s of 55th St, 146.3 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 8,000
SAME to Mary Rosenback; same property, 3 years..... 2,000
LORENZE, Edward J., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Lexington Av, 67.7 ft n of 104th St, 3 years..... 5,000
LEVY, Barnett and Louis, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 97 Monroe St, installments..... 5,000
LEHMAN, Mathilde, and husband to the Franklin Savings Bank of New-York; e s of 9th Av, 25.5 ft s of 51st St, 1 year..... 18,000
MORRELL, Nellie B., to Robert Jacob; 63 East 76th St, 3 years..... 13,000
MARSHALL, William J., and others to Judson S. Todd; n w s of Tinton Av, 75.6 ft n of dividing line of Lots 18 and 19, map of Woodstock, 1 year..... 12,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to John L. Cleveland and others; 63 Irving Place, 5 years..... 35,000
MILLER, Gertrude B., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; 9 East 67th St, 1 years..... 57,000
NIEWOHNER, August, and wife to the Seaman's Bank for Savings of New-York; 947 East 105th St, 5 years..... 4,000
ROCHE, Patrick H., to Heyman Schnitzer; 95 and 97 Market St, note..... 300
SANDERS, Margaret, and husband to Francis L. Slade; w s of Madison Av, 80.5 ft n of 116th St, 3 years..... 22,000
SANDERS, Margaret, and husband to Mabel Slade; w s of Madison Av, 60 ft n of 116th St, 3 years..... 22,000
SAME to Francis K. Lipman and others, executors, &c., of Julius Lipman; w s of Madison Av, 80.5 ft n of 116th St, 3 years..... 5,753
SAME to same; w s of Madison Av, 60 ft n of 116th St, 3 years..... 5,753
SCHLEVICK, Isador, and wife to William Rothschild; 245 Broome St, 5 years..... 15,000
SAME to William Rosendorf; same property, installments..... 12,750
SCHNEIDER, William, to Rosetta S. Hall; n w corner of White Plains Road and Bridge St, 5 years..... 4,000
TAYLOR, Alfred J., and William D. Peck and wives to United States Savings Bank; s e corner of Andrews Av and Hampden St, 1 year..... 6,250
SAME to same; s s of Hampden St, 50 ft e of Andrews Av, 1 year..... 5,750
WEISS, Jacob, to James W. Burton; s e s of Fulton Av, 101 ft s w of 168th St, 3 years..... 3,500
ZIMMERMANN, Joseph J., and wife to Annie Zimmermann; s s of 96th St, 306.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 12,000
SAME to Jacob A. Zimmermann; 89 White St, demand..... 7,000
SAME to Charlotte B. Flammer; 89 White St, 1 year..... 7,000
FRANKLIN, Mary C., to Mary A. E. Brinckerhoff; s s of 82d St, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 15,000
COFFIN, Vida H., to William H. Hall; n s of 142d St, 67 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 3,000
SAME to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 142d St, 67 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 11,000
FLAGG, Edward O., to same; 358 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 5,000
GREGORY, Mary A., and others to Sarah A. Powell; n e corner of Cannon and Stanton Sts, 3 months..... 1,500
KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer; 1,833 3d Av, 6 months..... 3,000
KELLOGG, Amy H. and David M., to Charles H. Dugliss; 192 Chatham St., 7 months..... 3,000
SCHEERER, Magdalena, to Matthew Gress; 148 Baxter St, demand..... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEAN, Henry W., to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company..... $18,000
CHRIST, Jacob, to David W. Maines..... 4,200
EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank to Morris Heyman, (two mortgages)..... 6,000
LEVY, Barnett, to Jonas Weil and another..... 1,750
PLATT, Edward C., to William H. Baker. 3,000
REICHERT, Charles, to Monroe L. Simon. 1,000
STRONG, Charles E., trustee, to John L. Cadwalader, as trustee for William Cutting, Jr..... 1
SWEENY, Peter B., to Thomas R. A. Hall and another..... 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to William W. Ladd, Jr., and others, trustees..... 4,500
SAME to Henry W. Bean..... 16,000
WESSELMAN, Blanche, to Reginald P. B. Johnson..... 1

Lis Pendens.

94TH ST, 134 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x93.10 to Apthorp's Lane or Road x17x93.2; David B. Sickles, receiver of the Harlem River Bank, against Donald McLean and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
94TH ST, s s, 615 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x94.6 to Apthorp's Lane x17.2x95.3; same against same. (foreclosure of mortgage.)
INTERIOR LOT on private road, 100 ft w of Vanderbilt Av and 69 ft n of 176th St, runs west 65 ft to private road by n 46 ft; same against Donald and Emily N. R. McLean, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PLOTS 47, 49, 66, 67, 68, and 69 on map of villa sites of Green, Owens & Geltson at Throgg's Neck, consisting of 22 lots; same against Henry and Virginia Budelman, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
3TH ST, 432 West; Julius Miller against Michael J. Lane and another, (specific performance.)
10TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x74; Lizzie Rottberg against Christina Ritter, individually and as executrix of Adam Ritter, and others, (partition.)
BROOME ST, 556; Edward J. Hewison against Rachael A. England and others, (partition.)
3D AV, w s, 526 ft n of 169th St, 25x104.8x25x 104.4; Solomon Prowler against Lizzie Vortmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.
CONCORD ST, w s, 150 ft s of Kossuth Av, 25x100; Meyerhoff Brothers against Ellen Mohan, Henry and Bertha Rathjen, owners; Henry Rathjen, contractor.. $97
SAME PROPERTY; same against same owners and Henry Rathjen and John Stahl, contractors..... 62
UNIVERSITY and CLINTON PLACES, s e cor, 118.3x75.4; Schneider Birkenstock Marble Company against Samuel Hirsh, owner; William H. Arnott & Co., contractors..... 2,630
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 9 and 9½, also 38 to 42 Clinton Place, being same property as above; the Doehring Fire-Proof Construction Company against same owner and contractors..... 1,369
SAME PROPERTY; Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company against same owner and contractors..... 4,300
CANAL ST, 374; Charles Schwarz against Louis Botengoff, owner and contractor... 180
98TH ST, n s, 110.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 26.7x100; Louis Laurowitz and Morris Fine against Mary E. Garret, owner and contractor by attorney..... 160
98TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 26x100; same against same..... 190

LUCK IN THE GOLD MINING CAMPS.

An Old Forty-niner Discourses of Fortune's Wayward Ways.

From the Butte (Mon.) Inter Mountain.

"Did it ever occur to you," said an old forty-niner, "that quite as many fortunes have been made in mining by accident as by a well-settled conviction there was big money in a claim or prospect? This is particularly true in placer mining. Mining is a hazardous pursuit at the best. The element of chance is ever present. If a man strikes a good thing and knows how to work it, he has a fortune in sight. Another, equally well equipped in mental and physical endowments, may reach the bottom of his purse and his prospect and find nothing for his outlay of muscle and money but a barren hole. It is fate or bad luck, or whatever it may be called, but the fact remains that while the one may be a millionaire, the other is a pauper.

"It was in the Spring of 1850 that four of us, healthy, active, hopeful, and strong, left Marysville, Cal., one bright June morning on a prospecting tour up the Yuba River. It was no trick to make money those days. Every one had a sackful or so of gold dust lying around somewhere. Burglars and thieves and road agents were not heard of at that time in those parts, and a candle box made a pretty good safe. We left our sacks in John C. Fall's store at Marysville, and struck out up the river. We packed our blankets, picks, pans, and shovels, a rocker, a little grub, coffee pot, and frying pan on a mule, and, as I said, struck out for a fortune of $100,000 each. Just above Long's Bar we located claims on virgin ground and went to work. We worked just an hour by the watch. The clean-up weighed four ounces of clean river gold. That was an ounce apiece, or at the rate of 10 ounces each for a full day's work. We held a consultation. We were out for $100,000 before the rainy season set in. Word had come down from Downieville that men were making $1,000 each up there. Ten ounces, or $160 a day, wouldn't do. A little figuring showed us that. We struck camp and left. A party of Wisconsin boys took possession of the ground the next day and cleaned up $800,000 and went back to the States. They were smart. We were continental fools.

"We had a fortune in our hands and let it go," sighed the old man. "But we were boys, and didn't know better. We did what thousands of other youngsters did in that early day—left a sure thing for a will-o-the wisp. We never got our hundred thousand dollars, but one or two of us are still hunting for it.

"But this is a digression. It is made to show that some men are not children of fortune. We were mining on Gold Hill in 1854. Gold Hill is one and a half miles from Coloma, where gold was first discovered in California. Three young men just from Missouri came up to our ground sluice.

"'Can't you fellows tell us where we can wash out a few dollars?' inquired one of them.

"'Yes, with pleasure,' answered Shorty Tyler. 'Buy a few inches of water'—water was a dollar an inch—'and start in over there,' pointing to a slight depression on the side of a near hill. The boys did as directed, and took out $11,000 apiece in about three months. They returned to Pike County, while we continued working our eight-dollar-a-day diggings. What do you call that, luck or foresight?" asked the old-timer.

"Leland Stanford kept a small grocery store in Cold Springs, El Dorado County, in the early fifties. Our mess bought many a pound of bacon and beans from him. He little thought he would become a multi-millionaire, Governor of the State, and United States Senator at that time. He looked and acted the plain, common-sense business man he was. Well, he went to Sacramento, got a corner on something, made a few thousand dollars, and, along with George and Charley Crocker and C. P. Huntington, obtained the Central Pacific franchise through the favorable report of Col. Judah, who surveyed the route over the Sierra Nevada, on mules, and came out of the job with millions for the few thousands invested. But I should get a good deal of mighty cute headwork," added the pessimistic old-timer. "Luck wasn't against him in that deal. Fortune favored him, and it helped a mighty good man.

"Why, I know a man who, with his two boys, took out $40,000 apiece as a dream of his little daughter. It happened in 1852. The father and his boys had been mining for some time with indifferent success. One morning his daughter said to him: 'Papa, I have dreamed three nights that there is gold right around that big tree down the gulch.' The old man set his sluices down there the next day, and washed out $10,000. I know this to be a fact. I afterward married that girl, but she never had another such dream.

"A big dance and blow-out was given at Logtown, near Mud Springs, in 1856. A young fellow and his girl took a breath of fresh air on a big boulder near the pavilion between dances. He popped the question. She said 'Yes.' In his eagerness to seal the compact with a kiss, he partly slid from the rock, loosening a piece of it. He picked it up as a memento of the happy moment, and put it in his pocket. A glance at it the next day revealed the gold. He had found a wife and a fortune at the same time. Was that luck or foresight?

"Coming nearer home and down to the present time, we see instances where fickle fortune has made several good and as many mighty men men rich and famous in mining. But there are thousands of good, honest, industrious, sober men who have courted the wayward goddess for years and never got a smile. How do you account for that? Don't you think quite as many men have gained wealth in mining, by a stroke of good fortune or luck or chance, as by study and perseverance? I may be pessimistic, for I have worked as hard and intelligently and as long as most mining men for a pile, but I have failed to find it. If I had my life to live over again, I would do just what I have done, for I am beginning to believe that it is foreordained that some men will always have money to throw at the birds, while the great majority will shuffle through the world with their toes and elbows sticking out. They may not have much here. They will get their divvy on the other side of the range. Bad luck can't pursue them beyond that. In the nature of things, luck or fortune has its limit. Death ends the game."

Winners of the Derby.

From The London World.

With Sir Bevys, who died a few days ago in Lincolnshire, disappears another winner of the Derby; it may be added that the owner (Baron Lionel de Rothschild) and trainer of the horse have also gone over to the majority. Sir Bevys was bred by Lord Abingdon, and the fact of his being half-brother to Hampton, who had been running so well, led to his being highly thought of as a yearling; but his two-year-old performances were so bad that he started at long odds for the Derby, the other runners for which that year happened to be worse than himself. This was the only race he ever won; in fact, he did not run again, except for the St. Leger, and his career at the stud has been an inglorious one.

Strangely enough, all the previous winners of the Derby, except Galopin, are defunct, whereas not one of those which secured it after Sir Bevys, from Bend Or down to Sir Visto, has died, though Iroquois, St. Blaise, and Ormonde are in America, St. Gatien in Germany, and Melton in Italy.

LUMBER FOR DOCK BOARD

SOME QUESTION OF PURCHASES WITHOUT A SETTLED CONTRACT.

Commissioner O'Brien Says They Were Made Under Proper Authority, and that There Were Six or Seven Bids for Timber at the Same Price, in Fact a Combination Figure—Thinks No Steps Looking to Indictment Will Be Taken.

The Dock Commissioners advertised for bids some months ago for supplying lumber to their department. A number of bids were received, and each bid asked for $20 a thousand feet for spruce lumber. The Commissioners did not like the uniformity of the bids, and rejected them all.

The Commissioners then began to supply the lumber at $21 a thousand feet on Treasurer's orders. They kept buying at this rate until more than the 250,000 feet advertised for had been bought.

The bills aggregate $6,300, and they have not been paid in the Finance Department thus far, pending an investigation by the Auditor.

The question is whether the Commissioners have not violated the law in paying $21 a thousand feet for what had been offered to the department in the bidding for $20 a thousand. One city official said yesterday that the attention of the next Grand Jury might be called to the matter.

"The purchases of lumber referred to," said President Edward C. O'Brien of the Dock Board to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening, "were made by Treasurer Einstein, under a resolution adopted by the Board of Docks, which authorizes the Treasurer to purchase certain materials not to exceed $1,000 in value and subject to limitations of the law.

"The Corporation Counsel has advised Commissioner Einstein that his acts are legal, and that his purchases made are in accordance with the law.

"There were six or seven bids for lumber, and all were at the same price, and it developed that it was a combination figure. We declined under those circumstances to buy, and the bids were rejected. Treasurer Einstein then exercised his authority to purchase materials subject to limitations of the law. The Chief Clerk, John M. Phelan, a relative of ex-Dock Commissioner Phelan, and Engineer in Chief George S. Greene, both say that the purchases made by Treasurer Einstein, in way and manner, were exactly the same as was the practice of the old Board of Dock Commissioners to purchase such materials.

"As to the report that we want a bill passed through the Legislature authorizing a majority of the board to make private contracts for city work, the Board of Docks has not asked, nor does it desire any authority to purchase or make contracts, except as is now contemplated by the law. The Board of Docks is in nowise responsible for the bill referred to, if such a bill has been introduced in the Legislature.

"It is true that one Dock Commissioner has a son, or sons, who are engaged in business as dock builders, but I understand that neither Commissioner Monks, nor his sons, has ever done work for the city, or ever desired to.

"The controversy in point, however, is a matter between the Controller and Treasurer Einstein. Controller Fitch, though, never raised such points when the old Board of Dock Commissioners was in office.

"I don't think the April Grand Jury will be asked to indict any of us. If the Grand Jury investigates before it acts it will find that we have acted at all times within the law."

Assistant District Attorney Battle, who has charge of the Indictment Bureau, said he had received no complaint against the Dock Commissioners, and he was certain none had been made. He could not, however, tell what might be done. He would not say whether he thought there was ground for complaint.

The Grand Jury will be sworn in Monday and Recorder Goff will deliver the charge to it.

MANY SUITS MAY FOLLOW A RAID.

All the Guests in a Licensed Hotel Arrested by the Police.

Twenty-seven men and twenty-four women, who were arrested Thursday night in the Cooper Union Hotel by Acting Captain McKirvey of the Fifth Street Station, were discharged in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, by Magistrate Cornell. The proprietors of the hotel, who were charged with keeping a disorderly house, were held for examination.

Emanuel Friend appeared for the proprietors of the hotel, Charles L. Horth and Frank Buse, and declared that the police had committed a most remarkable act in making the raid. The hotel is regularly licensed, Mr. Friend said, but the police went through all the rooms and arrested everybody. The raiding party, he said, would listen to no explanations. Mr. Friend said that the police might with equal propriety arrest the guests of any first-class hotel. He said the matter will be brought before the Police Commissioners, and that legal proceedings will be taken against the police by the proprietors of the hotel and some of the respectable people who were arrested.

Among the prisoners was a respectable-looking business man from New-Jersey and his daughter, eighteen years old. They gave the names of John and Annie Smith, but acknowledged that the names were fictitious. Later it appeared that they were William and Amelia Rodgers of Trenton, N. J. The man said he and his daughter were assigned to separate rooms in the hotel, and when the raid was made they were arrested and compelled to pass the night in the station. He declared that their arrest was an outrage, and he threatened to bring suit against the city for damages. Magistrate Cornell denounced their arrest as an outrage. Others among those arrested also said they would bring suits for damages.

A WOMAN CRAZED WITH DRINK.

Threw Babe and Herself from an Upper Window—Both Unhurt.

While suffering from delirium tremens, Mrs. Annie Hayes yesterday threw her one-year-old baby from a window on the third story of the lodging house at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue and then leaped out herself.

The baby landed on the cornice over the liquor store on the first floor, and Mrs. Hayes's clothing caught on the shutter of a window on the second story and held her until she was released. Both were unhurt.

Mrs. Hayes and the babe were taken to the Harlem Hospital. There the woman became so violent that she was placed in a straitjacket.

It's Easy to Offend.

From London Truth.

Last week I remarked that a man might not set up in business as "a lawyer, a doctor, a dentist, or even a druggist," unless legally qualified. The words "even a druggist" have proved a bitter pill in many chemists' shops. One chemist who has written to me thinks that I am laboring under a wrong impression as to the training "the much-abused druggist" has to undergo, and incloses me a syllabus of the subjects of which he is required to show a sufficient knowledge before being admitted to the high estate of the registered chemist and druggist, and becoming endowed with a monopoly of vending a few poisons. He asks me to come to the conclusion that he may claim an equality with, if not precedence of, a qualified dentist.

Ten Eagles of 1796 Found.

From The Philadelphia Times.

While making an inventory of the property of Miss Eliza B. Cook, who recently died at Bridgeport, Fayette County, Dr. H. J. English, the administrator of the estate, found $2,400 in currency hidden in an old chest in a secluded part of the mansion. Among the coin were ten tendollar gold pieces, bearing the date 1796. There was no denomination on any of these coins, the only means of determining the value being by the eagle on each. These rare coins are part of the first gold money issued in this country.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Borrowers on Mortgage

should apply directly to this company. Every good mortgage promptly accepted. $104,000,000. loaned during the past seven years. Low fees for examination and guarantee of title.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL,.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS,.....$1,250,000.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Five-story double apartment house near Central Park; size, 97.6x90x100.7; and 8 rooms and bath to each apartment; handsome cabinet trim, exposed plumbing, gas and coal ranges; all rented on yearly leases; $7,200 per annum; price, $65,000; might take lots in part payment.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av. Near 73d St.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

706 MADISON AV., NEAR 63D.—4-story residence with extension, for sale cheap; immediate possession; open for inspection. T. A. BURNETT, 763 Madison Av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE OR EXCHANGE.—"Stonehurst," the very spacious and elegant stone mansion, fully furnished, at Riverdale, formerly belonging to the late Robert Colgate, Esq., built by day's work in the most thorough manner, and containing water and gas and all the conveniences of a city residence; very extensive river views; ten acres of ground, gently sloping to the Hudson; situated in Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York City; valuable water rights; New-York Central station at foot of lawn, under the bluff; 53 trains daily; fine old trees and choicest shrubs and fruits; charming Italian garden and lovely lawn; greenhouses, stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; within three-quarter hour's drive of Central Park over Boulevards, within 15 minutes of an Inchanté Palace, beyond which, within a short distance, through beautiful drives, are Jerome Park, Morris Park race course, Country Club, Fort Schuyler, and the handsome parks recently acquired by the city; price, unfurnished, $175,000, very easy terms, or $7,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN D. WOOD, 38 East 39th St., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 659 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

WATER FRONT,
Long Island City, 1½ acres, near ferry to 92d St., N. Y., for stone yard or manufacturing, for sale cheap. BONNER & BONNER, 62 Wall St., N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—Houses for sale and to let. Apply to MACY & DONALDSON, opp. Nutley Station.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FROM APRIL 15 TO October 1, an apartment with side exposure, in first-class house, facing Central Park. "B. D. R," Room 8, 2 Wall St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

615 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
APARTMENT HOUSE,
(between 49th and 50th Sts.)

Superbly appointed; heat, light, and ventilation perfect; open sanitary plumbing; a luxurious and fashionable home; private entrance to the Buckingham Hotel. Apply to Superintendent, on premises; or to Office, Estate of George Kemp, 68 William, corner Cedar St.

A HANDSOME
BACHELOR APARTMENT,
576 FIFTH AVENUE,
(opposite Windsor Hotel.)
Apply to janitor.

Above 14th St., East Side.
A.—Herbert, 104 & 106 East 51st St. NEAR ART MUSEUM, CENTRAL PARK, and cor. Lex. Av. and 44th St.
First Floors and Corner, Suitable for Doctors. First-class Apartments; steam heat; coal and wood; uniformed hall boys; elevators; all improvements; also 110 and 112 East 47th St., seven rooms and bath; all bright, sunny, and pleasant; moderate rents.
Apply on premises, or offices of O'REILLY BROTHERS' NEW-YORK STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
121 East 44th St., corner of Lexington Av., or 253 St. Nicholas Av., corner of 123d St.

"THE FIFTH AVENUE,"
1,037 and 1,088 Fifth Avenue, corner 85th St., N. Y.—Elegant apartments to let; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements, elevators, &c.; great inducements. WILLIAM G. ROBERTS, 1,038 Fifth Av., N. Y.

TO RENT—A desirable apartment at 101 Park Av., cor. 40th St. Apply to janitor.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AN ELEGANT FLAT, 6 ROOMS, BATH, PRIvate halls, steam heat, near station, Park, and cable road; $80. 886 Manhattan Av., near 116th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CORNER FACTORY,
100x100 71st St. and Ave. A.
Steam Power, Heat, and Elevator.
LALOR & BERINGER,
CABLE BLDG.
B'WAY AND HOUSTON ST.

ALDRICH COURT,
41, 43, and 45 Broadway.
A handsome suite of offices overlooking the bay; suitable for lawyers, corporations, &c.; also a few desirable single offices; rents, $240 up; all modern conveniences.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

"A"—TO LET—11 & 13 WEST 30TH ST.
Together or separately, 50x95 feet; basements, parlors, and first floors, plate-glass fronts; also